FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 MARCH 1985

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes attacked two civilian targets in Iran on 4 March, according to IRNA reports. In the first attack two Iraqi planes fired six rockets destroying a gasoline station near the Ahvaz steel plant, causing "heavy casualties." Later, an Iraqi plane fired an Exocet missile at the incomplete Bushehr atomic plant, causing "some damage." In retaliation for these attacks, an Iranian Armed Forces communique broadcast by Tehran radio announced that Iranian forces will shell Basra at 1630 GMT on 5 March. In response, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio warned that any attempt to shell Basra will be met with a "violent reply" deep inside Iran. Earlier, an Iraqi Armed Forces communique broadcast by the radio maintained that Iraqi Planes attacked a "Large maritime target" near Khark Island on 4 March "scoring accurate and effective hits." However, shipping sources in Bahrain cited by AFP noted that no distress radio calls were picked up.

Lebanon

In a statement broadcast by Beirut radio, Amal leader Nabih Birri urged the Lebanese authorities to participate in the struggle against the Israelis by reinforcing the Army and instructing it to "confront" the IDF. Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council, called for a "defensive jihad" against the Israelis and appealed to Lebanese Christians to join the resistance, according to the radio.

Meanwhile, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived in Bikfayya on 5 March and began talks with President Amin al-Jumayyil, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. An anonymous caller told a Beirut news agency that the "Christian Action Organization" had shelled the airport earlier in the day to protest current security conditions there, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon disclosed.

Jordan-PLO

King Husayn received a PLO delegation led by Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf on 4 March in Amman, Amman television reported. Earlier, a PLO spokesman in Tunis announced that Jordan has agreed "in principle" to amend two points in the joint agreement concerning the composition of the negotiating team and the timing of Palestinian self-determination, AFP disclosed.

In a related development, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, in a speech broadcast by Cairo radio, called on the United States and all other concerned parties to give the Jordanian-PLO initiative the "encouragement it deserves" and enter into a "preliminary dialogue" with the Arabs to identify possible action. Mubarak went on to say that it is "illogical" to ask either side to make unilateral concessions before starting negotiations.

Syria

The National Command of the Ba'th Party condemned the PLO-Jordanian agreement and President Husni Mubarak's initiative in a statement broadcast by Damascus television, describing such moves as a "serious deviation" aimed at "liquidating" the Palestinian issue. Despite all these concessions, the United States and Israel "continue to insist on stripping off everything that protects the deviationist Palestinian rightists as well as the Jordanian and Egyptian regimes so that all will come to the negotiating table emptyhanded in a journey of treason, submission, and capitulation," the Syrian Ba'th Party statement contended.

Algeria

PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Libya's Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud arrived in Algeria on 3 March to discuss the establishment of a pan-Arab command with Algerian leaders, Tripoli radio reported. This leadership would lay down a pan-Arab strategy aimed at "speeding up" unity between Libya, Syria, Algeria, and the PDRY, the radio noted.

Libya

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and visiting Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu exchanged views on the international situation and noted the development of bilateral relations during talks on 4 March, according to Tripoli radio.

Sudan

President Ja'far Numayri, in a 3 March speech broadcast by Omdurman radio on the occasion of National Unity Day, announced an "integrated plan" to solve the national unity dispute which he said concerned a "very small minority." Numayri maintained that the dispute could only be solved through negotiation and dialogue and therefore repeated his offer of general amnesty and declared a cease-fire by the Armed Forces. Numayri noted that the Armed Forces in the future would fire only in self-defense or in defense of Sudan's interests.

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'Arafat 'Refuses' Preliminary Talks Under U.S. Auspices

JN041740 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has stated that any Middle East peace talks must be held within the framework of an international conference to be attended by the five UN Security Council member-states as well as PLO representatives. In a statement to *THE NEW YORK TIMES* published yesterday, Abu 'Ammar said that he refuses to hold preliminary talks under the auspices of the United States or Egypt as Egyptian President Husni Mubarak proposed. Abu 'Ammar also rejected President Mubarak's suggestion that the PLO choose Palestinians who are not known to be PLO members to represent it in the joint delegation. He added that he cannot accept any conditions or restrictions concerning the formation of the PLO delegation.

On his forthcoming meeting with French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas in Tunis, Abu 'Ammar said: I will tell Dumas that, since Europe upheld the right of self-determination for 1,800 inhabitants of the Malivinas Islands and regarded this right as sacred, Europe may as well approve the right of self-determination for the 5 million Palestinians, who constitute the central issue in the Middle East crisis.

On another level, Brother Abu 'Ammar stressed the PLO's right to represent the Palestinians in any international conference aimed at reaching a Middle East settlement. In an interview with the Italian weekly *L'ESPRESSO* published yesterday, 'Arafat said that holding the conference does not mean an automatic halt to Palestinian resistance in the occupied territories or Lebanon.

Abu 'Ammar wondered: Did the Vietnamese stop their military operations when they began negotiations? Did the Algerians stop? He added: The armed resistance is caused by occupation and not by negotiations. [as heard] He said: Taking up arms against any occupying force is a legitimate right of all peoples. We are 5 million people, 60 percent of whom are forced to live outside their land as refugees. Abu 'Ammar pointed out that the PLO has continuous, fruitful contacts with the Vatican on all levels and through permanent channels.

'Arafat Interviewed on Upcoming Visit to Jordan

GF040926 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0800 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Mar (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has stated that a delegation representing the PLO and the Fatah movement will leave today for Amman. The delegation will discuss points related to the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement; there are differences in opinion on amending these points.

In a statement to the Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, Yasir 'Arafat rejected the Egyptian proposal that Egypt, Israel, and a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation hold talks in Egypt. He said that, although he appreciates the role played by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and his defense of Palestinian rights, the PLO will not agree to attend any conference unless it is held within an international framework. He noted that the PLO has conveyed to Egypt its commitment to the Amman agreement.

On Moscow's position toward the agreement, 'Arafat said a Palestinian envoy had made a lightning visit to Moscow to brief them on the details of the agreement. He said the head of the PLO Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, will undertake a subsequent visit to Moscow.

The Palestinian leader criticized Washington's position on the Jordanian-Palestinian proposal, saying that the time has come to deal with Washington by following Washington's own logic. He was referring to the Reagan administration's refusal to let Zuhdi Tarazi, the PLO representative at United Nations, come to Washington to meet with a number of U.S. congressmen. He asserted that the PLO is in continuous contact with the leaderships of the other Palestinian opposition factions in order to keep them advised of the details of the joint Palestinian-Jordanian agreement.

Jordan Agrees 'To Amend Two Points' in Accord

NC041408 Paris AFP in English 1355 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Tunis, March 4 (AFP) — Jordan has agreed in principle to Palestinian demands to amend two points in its joint peace framework with the Palestine Liberation Organization, concerning the composition of a negotiating team in peace talks and the timing of Palestinian self-determination, a PLO spokesman said here today.

The amendments specify that any negotiating team must include "the sole, legitimate" representatives of the Palestinian people within "the framework of a common Arab delegation", spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman said.

The second amendment calls for Palestinian self-determination to go into effect "after the Israeli withdrawal" from occupied territory. Mr. al-Rahman said two ranking Palestinians based in Tunis would join others already in Amman for three or four days of discussions with the Jordanian Government on these points.

Mr. al-Rahman said the amendments were designed to clarify points variously interpreted since the accord was signed by Mr. 'Arafat and King Husayn on February 11.

PLO Delegation's Mission to Jordan Explained

LD042212 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Tunis, 4 Mar (KUNA) — An authorized Palestinian source stressed here today that "the PLO is still committed to the necessity of joint cooperation with Jordan toward finding a just and permanent solution to the Middle East issue."

The source, who preferred not to reveal his name, told KUNA that the Palestinian delegation, which is currently in Jordan and which consists of Messrs Salah Khalaf, Muhammad Ghunaym, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, Muhammad Milhim, and Hani al-Hasan, will have talks with the Jordanian monarch, King Husayn, to explain the meaning of two sentences included in the paper of joint action between the PLO and Jordanian Government.

He said that the first sentence that requires explaining is paragraph "A" of the article on self-determination , which says: "The Palestinians will practice their proven right in self-determination when the Jordanians and Palestinians are able to do that." The source said that the Palestinian side demands the explanation for the word "that", and prefers it to be replaced by something indicatign that the self-determination for the Palestinian people will take place immediately after the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories.

He added that the second point still disputed between the Palestinians and the Jordanians is paragraph "D" in the paper on joint action, which concerns the joint delegation. The Palestinian side insists on the independence of the Palestinian representation within a joint Arab delegation, while Jordan primarily wants to form a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Fatah's Al-Hasan Views Agreement With Jordan

PM041419 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 1 Mar 85 p 2

[Report on interview with Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, by Hasin al-Binyan in Riyadh — date not given]

[Excerpts] Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, has revealed that a new stage of negotiations between the PLO and Jordan is to be started to work out a joint interpretation and a unified view of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

In an exclusive statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, he said: "We will not be emotional and we will continue a quiet dialogue with Jordan. We hope that at a future stage the dialogue will develop into a Jordanian-Palestinian-Syrian dialogue under the auspices of Saudi Arabia and Algeria." The Palestinian official rejected the Egyptian president's proposal for joint Israeli-Jordanian-Palestinian talks. He said: "We wish that the Egyptian brothers would not express views without consulting with the PLO. We reject direct negotiations with the Zionist enemy."

Asked why there has still been no official Palestinian reaction to the official Jordanian announcement of the text of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, he said: "We have no objection to the Jordanian side's publishing the text of the agreement, but we do object to the interpretations given to the agreement without having been discussed with the PLO. Obviously laying down the provisions of the agreement — any agreement, for that matter — does not mean agreement on details. Agreeing on generalities is one thing, while moving on to details is another."

Therefore, he added, we shall be starting a new stage of agreement with Jordan in order to work out a joint interpretation and a unified view of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. Many of those who attacked the agreement, he said, "either missed the point or do not want the PLO to regain political initiative. We have begun escalating military action inside the occupied territories, as Yitzhaq Rabin has admitted and as events in Gaza and Jerusalem have proved."

Regarding the interpretation of the first article of the agreement, which mentions "land in return for peace," Hani al-Hasan said: This article says "land in return for peace" as provided for in the UN and Security Council resolutions. Had we specified Security Council resolutions only, that could have been interpreted as meaning Resolutions 242 and 338, the resolution on the return of Jerusalem, and the resolution regarding the return of those whom Israel expelled from the occupied territories. However, to say UN resolutions means including 150 of them, beginning with the resolutions in 1947 and continuing through Resolution 2326, which guarantees the Palestinian people's rights and calls for immediate Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza.

He said: In the PLO view peace means the establishment of a democratic state on all the Palestinian territory in which everybody, both Arabs and Jews, will live free of religious or racial discrimination. While peace in the Camp David concept is a "contractual peace," peace according to the Soviet initiative proposed last year means ending the state of war. So we can see that there are different interpretations to every article.

In any case, Al-Hasan added, I would like to reaffirm that we have laid down a project for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian move. This project has been approved by the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Central Committee. It is not a "political initiative" but a plan for a Jordanian-Palestinian move. This move is based on the Fes summit resolutions and the PNC resolutions, which clearly lay down that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. There is no confusion or ambiguity about this point. When we mention "Jordanian-Palestinian" delegation, we clearly mean PLO representation.

PLO Envoy Says Armed Struggle Not Abandoned

LD041215 Kuwait KUNA in English 1057 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Harare, March 4 (KUNA) — The agreement between Jordan and the PLO on joint approach to the Middle East crisis does not entail that the PLO abandons armed struggle or relinquishes its right as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the PLO ambassador here said Monday [4 March].

'Ali Halimah, in a statement to KUNA, said "although we agreed with Jordan to have a joint delegation to Middle East peace talks, we did not give any Arab government the right to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians as some quarters have interpreted it."

Meanwhile, he said, the U.S. Administration was persisting with the policy of isolating the PLO and the Palestinian issue as a whole by insisting that the PLO should first recognise the right of Israel to exist.

"But we refuse to do that unless the Zionist state also recognises the right of the Palestinians to self-determination." The Reagan administration was taking advantage of the circumstances the PLO was facing to use certain Arab states to attain its objectives in the Middle East, he said.

He said the past years had proved that the Arab world was reluctant to create favourable conditions for the PLO to sustain effective military operations against Israel.

"But as revolutionaries we have to realise that if all the attempts to negotiate fail, the armed struggle has to continue."

He said the PLO-Jordan formula was not an attempt to sidestep the international conference as suggested by the Soviet Union.

Halimah renewed the PLO's rejection of "all the plans of capitulation and separate deals such as the so-called self-rule plan, the Camp David accords, and the U.S. initiative," he explained.

PLO's Qaddumi Outlines 'Principles' for Peace

NC050854 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0818 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Tunis, 5 Mar (MENA) — Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the PLO Political Department, affirmed that there are four principles that cannot be a subject of discussion vis-a-vis the peaceful settlement of the Palestinian issue. The first principle, he said, is the PLO's independent representation.

In a statement made to the MENA correspondent in Tunis, Qaddumi added that the second principle is the Palestinian people's right to determine their fate without any foreign interference. The third principle is the convocation of an international conference to be attended by all concerned parties and the Security Council's permanent member-states. The fourth principle is the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Regarding the establishment of a confederation with Jordan, Qaddumi said: We are prepared to set up such a confederation after the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

PLO Radio Reports Lebanese Resistance Operations

JN041808 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese resistance heroes are escalating their military operations against personnel and vehicles of the Zionist occupation forces and their agents in occupied southern Lebanon, inflicting further human and material losses despite the enemy's harsh repressive and terrorist measures against innocent citizens in south Lebanese towns and villages. The resistance heroes attacked three Zionist military positions in the villages of Dayr Qanun al-Nahr, Bidyas, and Juwayya yesterday. The attacks resulted in destroying these positions and inflicting a large number of Zionist casualties.

The Zionist spokesman admitted the three operations but, as usual, refrained from revealing his losses. The spokesman said his forces immediately launched search-and-arrest campaigns in a futile attempt to catch the resistance heroes.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Ministers To Meet in Riyadh 17 March

LD041542 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] The GCC Council of Ministers will hold its 14th session in Riyadh on 17 March. The UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that today it received a memorandum on this subject which included the agenda of the session. Mr Rashid 'Abdallah, the UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, will chair his country's delegation to the meeting.

The council, which includes the foreign minister, will discuss in its upcoming session the developments on the Arab arena and the Gulf region, especially Arab moves to establish peace based on justice in the Middle East and the results of the efforts exerted to end the Iraq-Iran war peacefully, as well as discussing a number of reports by the ministerial committees concerning economic and commercial affairs.

BAHRAIN

PNC Speaker Comments on Egyptian Initiative

GF041110 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0925 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Manama, 4 Mar (WAKH) — PNC Speaker 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih has asserted that the PLO will neither accept nor support the recent Egyptian initiative on the Middle East issue. He said: We will not hold negotiations. Egypt is following its own path and policy in making moves as an Arab country.

Shaykh al-Sa'ih also indicated that the PLO is anxious about the immutable issues and rights of the Palestinian people. He added that these rights are inalienable and inviolable. The PNC speaker made this statement during a stopover at Bahrain airport en route from Jeddah to Doha.

On the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, Shaykh al-Sa'ih charged some (?sides), which he did not mention by name, with not wanting any two countries to draw close together or to work together in order to attain even minimum benefits. He reiterated his rejection of the policies of axes and said: The agreement is neither an axial nor a unilateral idea because we believe that the Palestinian issue has inviolable bases.

Al-Sa'ih praised the Lebanese resistance in southern Lebanon and called for aid to the national resistance to help it meet the aspirations of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation for the total withdrawal of the Israeli enemy.

Shaykh al-Sa'ih said during his current tour of a number of area countries he will hold talks with officials on the current situation in the Palestinian arena in particular and on developments in the Arab arena in general. In addition, he will discuss new developments related to the current moves to tackle the Middle East issue.

Foreign Minister Briefs Cabinet on GCC-EEC Talks

GF031730 Manama WAKH in English 1525 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 3 Mar (WAKH) — Bahrain's Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah briefed the Council of Ministers, during its weekly session held here today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah on the outcome of the second session of EEC-GCC talks which ended here yesterday.

The cabinet listened to an explanation on the row over EEC countries tariffs on GCC products mainly petrochemical exports. Due to the significance of the topics discussed, the cabinet decided to review them in detail in the next meeting, Minister of Development and Industry and Acting State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi said.

KUWAIT

Amir Addresses New Cabinet, Stresses Cooperation

LD041627 Kuwait KUNA in English 1225 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Kuwait, March 4 (KUNA) — Kuwait's premier and new Cabinet were sworn in Monday [4 March] when the Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah joined eight new and seven re-appointed ministers in taking the constitutional oath in the presence of H.H. the amir.

Newly-appointed Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid al-Rashid said that H.H. the Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad delivered an address to the new administration at the swearing-in ceremony urging the new team to work for the continued "progress, freedom and prosperity" of Kuwait. The amir stressed the need for cooperation between the Cabinet and the recently-elected National Assembly "in the spirit of the single family," and for the coordination of all efforts to serve Kuwait and its citizens.

He also emphasized the necessity of strengthening ties with friendly states, particularly Kuwait's five partners in the GCC.

The amir wished the new Cabinet well in its efforts.

Al-Rashid said that Shaykh Sa'd pledged that all members of the new government line-up would spare no effort in promoting the country's interests in cooperation with the National Assembly.

Meanwhile, the crown prince and prime minister's office announced that Shaykh Sa'd had sent messages of thanks to the seven outgoing ministers, expressing appreciation of their services.

He expressed his gratitude to former Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn; former Religious Endowments and Islamic Affairs Minister Ahmad al-Jabir; outgoing Social Minister Hamad al-Rujayb; ex-Electricity and Water Minister Khalifah al-Khalifah; the previous cabinet's Public Works Minister 'Abdallah al-Rushayd, and Ya'qub al-Ghunaym who held the education portfolio. He said he was confident they

would continue servicing the country through their opinions and efforts.

After the swearing-in ceremony, ministers moved to the Cabinet Office for the new government's first meeting, mainly to discuss the amir's speech scheduled to be delivered at the assembly's opening session on Saturday [9 March].

Deputy Cabinet Secretary Khalid al-Hamad said ministers made some ammendments to the text of the speech, after hearing a brief address from Shaykh Sa'd outlining the nature of the tasks facing the government and welcoming new (?officers), to which Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmed replied with an expression of thanks on behalf of the Cabinet.

A ministerial subcommittee is due to (?finalize) the text of ohe speech tomorrow, Al-Hamad said.

The spokesman said Monday's meeting was a preliminary gathering, and that there was no agenda before the ministers.

Deputy Prime Minister Receives USSR Ambassador

LD021234 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Mar (KUNA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and of information, today received the USSR ambassador to Kuwait, Pogos Semenovich Akopov.

After the meeting the ambassador told KUNA that the meetings came within the framework of exchanging views among the Soviet and Kuwaiti leaderships on developments in the Middle East and in the Gulf region in particular. He added that understanding between the two countries concerning international and regional issues is beneficial to each side.

Joint Naval Exercises With Saudi Arabia Planned

GF011730 Manama WAKH in English 1650 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Kuwait, March 1 (WAKH) — Units of the Kuwaiti Navy will hold joint exercises with the Saudi Navy, next month, Commander of the Kuwaiti Navy Brigadier [as received] Habib al-Mayl said Friday.

Al-Mayl told KUNA that the April drills and those which the Kuwaiti Navy will carry out with the navies of Bahrain, the UAE and Oman later in the year, are in implementation of recommendations of the defense ministers of the GCC states and in the framework of a concerted program to boost cooperation among the various branches of the GCC states armed forces.

He said the exercises involve training on communications, maneuvring, searching and rescuing endangered persons, firefighting and war tactics in addition to chemical warfare and special helicopter-related drills.

The commander noted that Kuwait undertook joint naval exercises with Qatari Navy immediately after it took delivery of a number of West German-built vessels last year. He said Kuwait will soon receive a new shipment of landing vessels to bolster the fighting capability of its Navy. Brigadier al-Mayl noted that the GCC will soon coordinate methods of acquiring new naval units and weaponry.

Commenting on reports that the GCC states are planning to form a joint deterrent force to protect oil tankers and other commercial vessels in the Arabian Gulf, Brigadier al-Mayl said the issue is still under study and no final formula has yet been reached.

INA: Heir Apparent Denounces Assassinations

JN021333 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1250 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Mar (INA) — Kuwait has renewed its denunciation of the cowardly crime against Hadi 'Awwad Sa'id, assistant cultural attache at the Iraqi Embassy, and his son Hasan Hadi, who were assassinated by sinful hands the day before yesterday. Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, heir apparent and prime minister, communicated this denunciation to Iraqi Ambassador to Kuwait 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Umar Ghani when he received him here today.

Shaykh Sa'd asked the Iraqi ambassador to convey his condolences to President Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi people in the name of Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad and on behalf of the Kuwaiti Government and people.

The Kuwaiti heir apparent affirmed to the Iraqi ambassador that the completent authorities are exerting their utmost efforts uncover the details of the cowardly crime.

Iraqi Envoy on Assassinations

LD031326 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0842 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Mar (KUNA) — The Iraqi ambassador to Kuwait, 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Umar Ghani said in an interview which was published here today that there are no indications as to the culprits in the attack against the Iraqi assistant cultural counsellor, Mr Hadi 'Awwad Sa'id and his son Hasan. Ambassador Ghani, in an interview with *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, stated that there are no clues "as the deceased was loved and had no enemies and we cannot accuse anybody."

Last Friday, four unidentified armed men assassinated the Iraqi assistant cultural counsellor in his house in Mashrif. Hasan died immediately after being shot, and Mr Sa'id died after he was transported to the hospital.

Responsible security source in Kuwait said that the security men who arrived at the scene have immediately carried out the investigations to determine the identities of the culprits.

Concerning the current investigations, Mr 'Umar Ghani said: "Great help and assistance are being provided by the concerned authorities, who are doing their duty in seeking the culprits." He explained: "We trust the security authorities and we are sure that they will do their best to ascertain the circumstances of the crime and the culprits."

Investigation Shows New Evidence

GF031622 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 2 Mar 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Security men have intensified their investigation to determine the perpetrators in the double crime which led to the death of Iraqi Assistant Cultural Attache Hadi 'Awwad Sa'id and his 17-year-old son, Hasan, the day before yesterday.

Responsible security sources have told *AL-QABAS* that they have gathered some new evidence about the crime, a thing which may reveal the culprits quickly. Sources did not rule out political motivation behind the assasination.

QATAR

WAKH: PNC Speaker Arrives in Doha 4 Mar

GF041556 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1320 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Doha, 4 Mar (WAKH) — At the invitation of 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalid al-Ghanim, chairman of Qatari Consultative Council, PNC Speaker 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih and Salim al-Za'nun, alias Abu al-Adhib, PNC deputy speaker, arrived in Doha today for a visit of several days.

Heir Apparent Receives U.S. Navy Commander

GF031610 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent, minister of defense and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, received at the Army General Headquarters this morning Rear Admiral John Addams, commander of the U.S. Middle East Forces, and Captain William Pray, deputy commander of the U.S. Central Command and commander of the U.S. ship *La Salle* which is currently visiting the country.

The meeting was attended by Colonel Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Khalifah Al Thani, assistant to the deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces; Charles Franklin Dunbar, U.S. ambassador to Qatar; and a number of Army officers.

SAUDI ARABIA

British Minister Arrives for Official Visit

LD041732 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1430 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 4 Mar (SPA) — Richard Luce, the British minister of state for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, arrived this evening in Riyadh for a 3-day official visit within the framework of his tour to a number of states of the region.

Confers With Foreign Minister

LD051022 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0915 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Riyadh, 5 Mar (SPA) — His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, conferred this morning at his office at the Foreign Ministry with Richard Luce, British minister of state for foreign affairs, who is currently on a visit to the Kingdom. During the meeting they reviewed the situation in the Middle East and bilateral relations between the two countries, as well as questions of mutual interest.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Rahman Mansuri, the Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs; Ambassador Ma'mun Qabbani, the director of the Western Department at the Foreign Ministry. The meeting was also attended by Patrick Wright, the British ambassador to the Kingdom and deputy director of the Middle East Department at the British Foreign Office.

Briefs

Provincial Governor Replaced — Riyadh, March 1, SPA — A royal decree has been issued approving the request of Prince 'Abd al-Muhsin ibn al-Julawi, the governor of the Eastern Province, to be placed on pension for health reasons. The decree also approved the appointment of Prince Muhammad ibn Fahd, as governor of the province at a rank of a minister. Meanwhile, HM King Fahd has sent a letter of thanks to Prince 'Abd al-Muhsin for his long services which had been deeply appreciated by him and the citizens. The Saudi monarch also expressed his best wishes for Prince 'Abd al-Muhsin's health. [Text] [*Riyadh SPA in English 1938 GMT 1 Mar 85 LD*]

UAE

Talks Held With British Minister 4 Mar

GF041306 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] An official round of talks was held today at the Foreign Ministry between a UAE delegation, led by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah, and a British delegation, led by British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Richard Luce. A number of officials on both sides attended the meeting.

Following the discussions, Acting Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ya'qub al-Kindi stated that the two sides reviewed developments in the Middle East, particularly the Palestinian issue and the situation in Lebanon in light of the initiatives being launched to reach a solution to the Palestinian issue. He added: The British side welcomed the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and the initiative of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in this regard. He indicated that Britain welcomed these initiatives until a formula capable of ending the current stalemate in the Middle East region is found.

Ya'qub al-Kindi went on to say that the UAE reiterated its position on the need to grant the Palestinian people their right to self-determination and to establishing an independent state on their nation soil. He stated that any open initiative that does not take this position into consideration cannot be successful because the issue of the Palestinian people is the core of the dispute in the Middle East.

Ya'qub al-Kindi added that during the session the two sides discussed the situation in Lebanon where the British side expressed its satisfaction with the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon as this will help calm the situation and help to ensure security and stability. He continued: The UAE stressed its position with regard to the need to have Israeli forces withdraw from all Lebanese territories. It also stressed its condemnation of Israeli oppressive measures perpetrated against the Lebanese people.

On developments in the Gulf region, the two sides stressed the need to end the Iraq-Iran war and to halt the fighting between the two countries which threatens the region's countries and the world. During the session, the UAE side referred to the huge efforts being exerted by the UAE through its contacts and participation in international conferences in order to persuade the two sides to end the war and to hammer out a just solution to this issue.

The two sides also expressed their satisfaction with the development of relations and cooperation between the UAE and Britain in various fields, particularly the economic and trade fields. They stressed the need to have continuous consultations between them in order to develop relations between the two countries.

AL-KHALIJ Dismayed Over Results of GCC-EEC Talks

GF041604 Manama WAKH in English 1522 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 3 Mar (WAKH) — A UAE newspaper expressed dismay over the results of the two-day talks between the EEC and the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council (AGCC) which concluded in Bahrain yesterday.

Lashing out at the mild reaction of the AGCC towards the EEC stand, the UAE newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* said "those who have been following the press conferences made by senior officials of the AGCC General Secretariat on the stand of the EEC towards the Gulf petrochemical exports have the impression that the Arab Gulf countries have committed themselves to confront the European countries."

Describing the AGCC reaction as "strange" it said "every intention of reciprocation was dropped without any introduction. The firm statements by senior Gulf officials changed into different tones -- a good example of which was the statement made by the AGCC secretary general. His only comment on the EEC rejection of the AGCC demand for fairer custom duties on the petrochemical exports was that the rejection was clear."

Concluding the newspaper regretted the double-faced policy of addressing the general public through the media in one language and the representatives of the foreign countries in another.

PDRY

DFLP's Hawatimah Arrives in Aden 4 Mar

GF041740 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] DFLP [Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine] Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah stopped in Aden today on his way to Ethiopia in response to an invitation extended by the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia.

ANA has learned that during his stay in Aden, Brother Nayif Hawatimah will brief the political leadership in our country on recent developments in the Arab region, particularly developments on the Palestinian arena.

He was welcomed at the airport by Brother Abu Bakr Ba Dhib, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, and a number of officials at the Secretariat of the YSP Central Committee.

Mubarak Addresses International Press Institute
NC041150 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0937 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Speech by President Husni Mubarak at the opening session of the 34th conference of the General Assembly of the International Press Institute at the Nile Corniche Celebration Hall in Cairo — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the most gracious, the most merciful. Ladies and gentlemen:

You are welcome in Egypt. You are welcome in a country where words were engraved on stone thousands of years before they appeared printed on paper. You are welcome in Egypt which has achieved its full sovereignty and where the Egyptian people have been the decisionmakers for 33 years following the outbreak of the July 1952 revolution. The Egyptian press reflects the image of Egypt — the Egypt of all Egyptians — in politics and ideology. The Egyptian press went through stages of development until press control was completely abolished and party organs were published following the establishment of the democratic regime on a multiparty basis.

Our press has waged many battles in the struggle against foreign occupation, exploitation, and domination since the first Egyptian constitution was proclaimed in 1924; Egypt's modern history proclaimed in 1924. Egypt's modern history has witnessed a continuous honorable struggle by writers for the country's liberty and freedom of the press.

The 23 July revolution liberated Egypt from colonialism and domination. The Egyptian became the master in his own country. However, the circumstances that accompanied revolutionary change, in addition to the circumstances of the war that Egypt was forced to wage to repel aggression, prevented the press from enjoying full freedom during the first phases of the revolution.

When the situation stabilized and when the phase of revolutionary measures ended, the period of democratic constitutional rule began. The transformation steps were gradual. Our press now enjoys its freedom without overt or covert censorship. The press is called into account only when a citizen accuses it of defamation. This is the practice in all democratic countries.

I was pleased with the important report you issued regarding conditions of the Egyptian press. Perhaps your decision, which we fully welcome, to convene the 34th general assembly of the International Press Institute in Egypt is proof of your respect for the Egyptian press.

Ladies and gentlemen, allow me on this happy occasion to review with you some of my thoughts regarding the task of the press and the need to protect freedom of the press and to ensure all guarantees so the press will have a good influence on the society it represents.I believe that the journalists themselves can do all of this. The journalist is an investigator and a writer, who carries out the noble mission of conveying correct information to the reader. Any disruption in the commitment to truth, honesty, and the public interest constitutes an aggression against freedom of the press.

If democracy, the pillars of which are based on freedom of expression, protects freedom of the press in its laws and constitution, then it is the journalist's work which supports this protection, contributes to maintaining it, and constitutes a great guarantee for its continuity.

Correct information is not merely reporting news objectively and honestly, or publishing ideas that truthfully express the conviction of the author. Correct information must choose the direction that is in the welfare of society. Information must be promoted on the basis of a righteous family, a cohesive society, political justice, social security, and in respect of rights and sanctities.

There is no doubt that promoting confidence between the reader and the press is useful support for freedom of the press and a constant incentive for reader enthusiasm.

If the press is a basic factor in formulating public opinion, then public opinion, which trusts its press, will respond to the calls made in the press.

I know that the press is subjected to many pressures. Perhaps these pressures currently include economic pressures. They also include obstacles facing the press in seeking the truth. Society's responsibility toward its press means that it must contribute toward easing the pressures and eliminating the obstacles. There is no doubt that any society which trusts its press and believes in its mission must be prepared to pave the way for a correct atmosphere so that the press can express its opinion freely.

Opinions have been expressed in recent years, strongly criticizing the free press. These opinions say that the press permits itself to go beyond its legitimate rights. Such criticism has been raised at several conferences. Although I believe that such criticism has also exceeded its rights, I ask the press to consider this criticism. While press articles belong to their authors, the press ultimately presents its articles to the readers. The journalist and the reader are two sides of the same coin — freedom of expression, which we all must safeguard.

Ladies and gentlemen, if I am to talk about my ideas regarding the mission of the press, then I must add a goal around which all the forces that influence world public opinion must rally. This is the goal of establishing peace. Egypt has made great strides toward achieving peace. The world will not forget departed President Anwar al-Sadat's courage and perseverance in making the peace decision. Al-Sadat was expressing the will of the Egyptian people, or rather the aspirations of the Arab people, for a permanent and comprehensive peace to be established in our region through solving the Palestinian question and establishing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, primarily their right to determine their future and to establish their state on their soil, not as an act of aggression against anyone, or a threat to others, but as an expression of the political, social, and cultural identity enabling the Palestinians to participate in the creation of peace and progress.

Undoubtedly, the international press has played a historic role in supporting our struggle for peace. However, many people are still placing obstacles in the path of realizing this greater goal, which will save this vital region from all evils of war, from calamities

and ruination, and which will prepare the region for the achievement of the social and economic development of its people to establish a safe, happy, and stable society.

Egypt is forging ahead along the path of comprehensive peace with all its strength and resolution. An encouraging sign has recently appeared. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the PLO have reached an agreement on a formula for joint action toward peace. This agreement is a start which must be followed by further moves so that the peace process and a real change in the situation may begin. Despite this, it is an important and basic step. All parties have waited for and have demanded this step on the basis that it would enable the opening of the door to the peace process, a process we know is difficult and complicated.

The essence of this step is that Jordan and the PLO have chosen the peace option without any reservations and that they are prepared to enter into comprehensive negotiations with all concerned parties on the basis of UN resolutions, international law, and the accredited peace initiatives. Furthermore, this initiative has produced a practical and acceptable formula for the Palestinian people's exercise of their right to self-determination on the basis of the establishment of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederal union. We consider this move toward peace a golden opportunity that must be utilized in the interests of people in the region. This move safeguards the delicate balance between the rights of the various parties and removes the obstacles to negotiations.

Hence, we call on the United States, Israel, the EC countries, and all other concerned parties to give this initiative the attention and encouragement it deserves, and to enter into a preliminary dialogue with the Arabs about it, to identify possible action to be taken and to initiate expanded negotiations. It goes without saying that it is illogical for either of the two sides to be asked to make unilateral concessions before entering into negotiations, because this would simply upset the required balance between their positions. The most important thing is that the negotiations process proceed on the basis of equality among all of the parties' positions.

Meanwhile, we are making every possible effort to put an end to the war raging between Iraq and Iran. It has become certain that the continuation of this war means escalation and the dissemination of its destructive effects throughout the Gulf and into many Middle East countries.

We are also working to stabilize the situation in Lebanon. This cannot be done until Israel's withdrawal from Lebanese territory is complete and the legitimate authority controls security throughout this fraternal country, enabling it to fight the sectarian sedition that is threatening to destroy the very foundations of its society.

These are all fundamental issues that require support from the world public, as expressed by the free press, which is committed to peace and freedom everywhere.

Ladies and gentlemen, progress in technological means of communication and transport is being made at an astonishing rate. The world has become truly small. This fact creates huge burdens for the members of the world press. All problems are interlinked, and no state can remain isolated. Any action anywhere will have a reaction everywhere.

The international tension in conflicts involving the major powers creates a general atmosphere of concern, particularly because horrible weapons of destruction and the race to possess them have become standard features of mankind's life. Economic crises and unemployment have become characteristic of our present epoch. All of this requires that we undertake a deep scientific assessment that would answer the great question: How can the free press become a force that propels mankind onto the road toward peace, eliminating tension and restraining this terrible race to produce and acquire weapons of destruction? How can social justice among the world's people be established, despite their differing systems, varying incomes, and manifold problems?

It is my belief that these are the biggest current problems, prompting us to work to secure a broad and influential role for the press, to be used not in promoting partiality, but in creating informed public opinion that would support issues of world peace and economic justice on our planet above everything else.

Time does not permit greater elaboration. Before leaving this platform, however, I wish to express once again my genuine happiness that Egypt is the venue for your conference and that I have the honor of inaugurating this conference and of speaking to this outstanding elite of the world press in a heart-to-heart address.

You represent great values and great hope. The world's people aspire with great hope to a world where the humanity of man is firmly established, a world that is governed by ethics and led by minds that equate freedom with life and peace with the right of the living, and that seek to render love, unity, and solidarity the firm pillars upon which a society of freedom and justice, and sovereignty of law is founded. May God grant you success and God's peace, mercy and blessings be with you. [applause]

Mubarak on U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian Dialogue

NC041335 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Cairo, 4 Mar (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has stated that his recent proposals are ideas for setting in motion the dialogue that must begin between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Mubarak made these remarks to journalists following his meeting with political aides today.

Answering a question on the PLO's position toward his recent proposals, President Mubarak denied that the PLO has rejected these proposals, saying: It is not rejection at all. We adhere to the 11 February agreement between Jordan and the PLO.

Asked if he believes that by the time he meets with U.S. President Reagan the names of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will have been announced and whether he will be able to give these names to President Reagan, President Mubarak replied: I will not go into detail over names, but this is a matter that must be discussed between Jordan and the Palestinians.

Asked if he believes that these names will be announced in the near future, Mubarak said: I am waiting for my meeting with King Husayn. We are also holding talks with the PLO regarding the nature of the next step.

Asked about the feeling of some PLO members that his proposals have put them up against a wall and have frozen the situation, President Mubarak said: My initiative and my ideas are ways to benefit from the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. I believe that it is necessary for a dialogue to begin immediately between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to prepare for the next steps. On the basis of this dialogue and what it produces, the road will be prepared for the next steps.

Answering another question on the view of some Palestinians that President Mubarak wants to crush them, President Mubarak said: I have the official agreement on which I base myself. What I want is to help the Palestinians, the PLO, and Jordan to reach an overall solution. These are my intentions.

Asked who will represent the Palestinians if the PLO does not recommend any names, President Mubarak said: I have said several times that the PLO is everywhere. Let us be realistic. We will not be able to reach a solution without the PLO. Let us be frank and realistic.

Senegalese President Concludes 4-Day Visit

NC050840 [Editorial Report] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic, in a linkup with the Cairo Voice of the Arabs, carries a live relay at 0807 GMT on 5 March of a ceremony held at the Presidential Palace in Al-Qubbah on the departure of Senegalese President and Mrs Abdou Diouf at the end of his 4-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The ceremony begins with the Senegalese and Egyptian national anthems. President Diouf then shakes hands with senior officials, bidding them farewell. Among them are Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the deputy prime ministers, ministers, senior Armed Forces officers, members of the Senegalese Embassy in Cairo, and members of the Senegalese community in the city. President Diouf and President Mubarak then inspect an honor guard, after which the Senegalese president's motorcade leaves for Cairo airport, where he is to board the plane for home.

No speeches are broadcast. The live relay ends at 0816 GMT.

AL-AHRAM Urges U.S. Pressure on Israel

PM041555 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 1 Mar 85 pp 1, 3

[Ibrahim Nafi' article: "What Is Preventing Reagan From Playing His Part?"]

[Excerpts] In his book *The Real Peace* former U.S. President Richard Nixon says: "The Americans believe that their mission is to save the world. We believe in our system and way of life and we want the world to share them with us."

Apart from the Americans' belief in their way of life and their desire to have the world share it with them, I think that the mission the Americans should accomplish, or rather the responsibility they should shoulder, is that of establishing peace and stability and preventing conflict in the Middle East.

The United States should move to play its part in promoting comprehensive peace and it should put real and serious pressure on its strategic ally, Israel, to persuade it to make genuine concessions so that serious negotiations could begin with a view to establishing peace and finding a just and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

I believe that the recent Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is a positive step away from the danger of Arab inaction. It brings the United States face to face with its international responsibility for establishing peace and stability in the Middle East. It has removed the biggest obstacle which had stood in the way of all political attempts to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict -- the Jordanian-Palestinian disagreement regarding the concept of a settlement. It is known that the United States had made the revival of its role in reactivating the Middle East issue and in pressuring Israel conditional on Jordanian-Palestinian agreement on a settlement formula.

The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is a significant and positive change which removes the most important hurdle in the way of the resumption of peace efforts. Egypt, more aware of the importance of that step, has welcomed and supported it. President Mubarak then announced his proposals calling for direct negotiations between a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation and an Israeli delegation, and he offered Cairo as a venue for these negotiations in the hope of paving the way for the revival of peace efforts.

The reactions to the agreement and President Mubarak's proposals have been widespread and varied. The agreement has so far evoked considerable U.S. interest, with reactions ranging from considering the agreement a positive step to seeking explanations regarding certain points, particularly the Palestinian position on the question of accepting Resolution 242, which the United States says should be explicitly stated in the agreement. That request, in my opinion, is not essential because the agreement contains an article confirming PLO acceptance of all UN resolutions regarding the issue, including Resolution 242 and other Security Council resolutions. In fact, I consider this point to be a proof of Jordanian-Palestinian flexibility. The new formula neither commits Jordan to change its position regarding acceptance of the resolution nor commits the Palestinian side to declare a new position accepting it. What matters is the result, not the verbal phrases and expressions.

The United States is also seeking explanations regarding the joint Arab delegation and the PLO's participation in it, and it wants the position on the question of recognizing Israel to be specifically stated without any mention of self-determination, because that would mean setting up a Palestinian state.

I believe that the only request worth discussing here is the request regarding the question of self-determination, a basic principle in any efforts aimed at promoting a just settlement. It cannot be

ignored. Stopping short of it could mean wasting all the major efforts made to achieve that agreement and could result in a new deadlock.

Meanwhile, I can say that the agreement is supported by all the moderate Arab states. Some of the states which have so far not participated in the peace efforts, such as Algeria, understand its causes and motives. It is not a coincidence that Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid intends to visit Washington for the first time next month, right after President Mubarak's visit on 10 March and King Fahd's earlier visit. Egypt is at present making efforts to promote a reasonable degree of coordination between Egypt and Algeria in their attitude toward the agreement. Both of them understand the need for and the motives behind the agreement.

President Mubarak's forthcoming visit to the U.S. capital is of special importance. Egypt will certainly put this positive development to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and ask him to shoulder his historic responsibility by reviving the U.S. role in reactivating the Middle East issue. It will, I believe, insist that the next step toward peace should come from the other side — Israel and the United States. All objective circumstances are now suitable for the U.S. President to pursue the "mission" which the Americans believe they must accomplish and which I see as a historical responsibility. This is not only because the superpowers are supposed to be responsible for world peace, but also because the United States bears the responsibility for backing and supporting Israel all these years despite its usurpation of Arab rights and its threat to peace in the Middle East and the whole world.

The U.S. President has begun his second term and is now free from the election considerations which restrict the movement of every U.S. President during his first term of office. These considerations, which had prevented U.S. President Reagan from playing a part in reviving attempts to find a settlement, failed to win him the Jewish vote in the presidential elections. So, what is to prevent the United States and President Reagan from playing a part in establishing peace and stability in the Middle East? These aims may be in contrast with the Israeli aims but, in the final analysis, they are not in contrast with the U.S. strategic objectives.

The Palestinians have done everything they could and have crowned their efforts with that recent agreement to prove their genuine interest in peace and in regaining Arab righs by means other than war. So, why is the United States waiting before moving to put pressure on Israel to make it move toward a just peace that would guarantee the rights of all the nations of the region to live in peace, restore the usurped Arab rights, and fulfill the heroic Palestinian people's right to self-determination?

Military Spokesman Warns Against Shelling Basra

JN050839 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0820 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

It seems that the disappointed Iranian rulers, who have insisted on continuing this war and rejected all sincere calls for peace between the two countries, have lost the means to counter the crushing blows our valiant Armed Forces are daily dealing to their military units, positions, and equipment in the same manner as they have lost their ethics. Therefore, these criminals are trying to deceive their people and divert attention from their great many tragedies by fabricating lies and shifting the course of events from the military confrontation in the battlefields to the populated areas. Despite Iraq's commitment not to strike at these areas at a time when it is absolutely capable of doing so, they announced that they will strike at the city of Basra under false pretexts, believing that they can carry out crimes against our people.

The Iraqi Armed Forces General Command announces that any attempt to shell the city of Basra will be confronted on our part with the violent reply it deserves deep inside Iran. It is God who grants success.

[Dated] 5 March 1985

Armed Forces Issue Communique No 1,760

JN041729 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1705 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Communique No 1,760 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 4 March 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The valiant people's Armed Forces, through their daring actions and efficient performance, daily reaffirm that they are the best guardians of the homeland's borders and the best protectors of the great Iraqi people's achievements. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In implementation of our firm and legitimate course of depriving the Iranian rulers of their source to finance their aggression, the giant aircraft of our Air Force carried out one of their daring and successful raids against a large maritime target near Khark Island at 1730 today, hitting it accurately and effectively. The hawks of the air returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

2. As a result of successive blows and intrepid raids carried out by the aircraft of our Air Force against enemy positions in the central and Maysan sectors, the enemy's positions and weapons were destroyed, and the enemy also sustained heavy losses in life and equipment. The hawks of the air returned safely and triumphantly after accomplishing 103 combat missions.

3. With the aim of inflicting the heaviest losses on the enemy, several of our artillery units shelled enemy positions, troop concentrations, and mortar positions in the operational sector east of Basra, scoring accurate and effective hits. Three enemy infantry positions were also destroyed and their occupants killed

4. A fierce and effective blow with artillery and mortars was dealt to enemy positions and to one of the enemy's patrols which had approached one of our forward units positions in the Maysan sector. Our artillery men killed or wounded all members of the patrol and inflicted losses in equipment.

5. One of our valiant patrols in the central sector of the battlefield, which carries out its duty in no-man's-land, captured serviceable military hardware the enemy had left behind in previous battles.

6. The criminal Iranian regime shelled a populated area in Basra suburbs yesterday evening with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 March 1985

Egyptian Foreign Minister Conducts Visit

Meets 'Aziz

JN011457 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1427 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Mar (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid here today. They reviewed the strong, fraternal ties between the two brotherly countries, the Arab situation, and regional developments, and exchanged views on these issues in a cordial, objective manner. The two sides expressed their joint interest in maintaining Arab solidarity and in working together on the basis of mutual respect in order to bolster the unity of the Arab position in confronting the threats that face the Arab nation. The two sides also expressed their satisfaction with the current relations between the two countries — relations that cover all fields in the interests and aspirations of the Arab nation.

Tariq 'Aziz expressed Iraq's full appreciation of Egypt's pan-Arab stands in supporting Iraq in its endeavors to establish peace between Iraq and Iran based on international law and respect for each other's sovereignty.

On the Palestinian problem, the Iraqi foreign minister reiterated Iraq's firm stand supporting the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and stressed the need for backing it with all possible means.

The meeting was attended by Taha Yasin al-'Ali and Wisam al-Zihawi, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretaries, and the delegation accompanying the Egyptian foreign minister.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid arrived in Baghdad this morning on a short working visit. He was met at the airport by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Taha Yasin al-'Ali, Foreign Ministry under secretary; and 'Abd al-Mun'im Ghunaym, head of the Egyptian interests section in Baghdad.

Gives Mubarak Message to President

JN021007 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0958 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Mar (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on relations between the two fraternal countries and the current Arab situation. The message was delivered by Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid when President Saddam Husayn received him this morning.

The meeting was attended by Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information and acting foreign minister; the president's secretary; and the head of the Egyptian interests section in Baghdad.

Makes Press Statement

NC021403 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has received a message from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The message was delivered by Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid during his meeting today with the Iraqi president. The meeting was also attended by Latif Jasim, Iraqi minister of culture and information, and by Ambassador 'Abd al-Mun'im Ghunaym, head of the Egyptian interests section in Baghdad.

In a statement after the meeting, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that President Mubarak's message to President Saddam Husayn dealt with the most recent developments in the Middle East. In his statement, the foreign minister touched on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, describing it as a great step that will serve as a mainstay for future action. He added that Egypt has welcomed and continues to welcome this agreement. Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that Egypt and Iraq hold identical views on this subject, and said that other states support the agreement as well.

Continuing his statement, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt and Iraq both support an independent Palestinian decisionmaking process. He said the PLO must choose its representatives for any future political move, as the agreement must be given momentum. He expressed hope that Arab opinion would be united in supporting this historic step, which should be encouraged despite certain parties' reaction.

On the Iraq-Iran war, Dr 'Abd al-Majid stated that Egypt is following Iraq's contacts with concern. He added that Egypt — its people and its government — support Iraq in its defense of its land and soil. On efforts by the nonaligned states to end the Iraq-Iran war, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: The Nonaligned Movement has a great responsibility here. Egypt, as well as the movement's other members, took part in efforts to end this war, but Iran did not respond.

On the Lebanese situation, Dr 'Abd al-Majid stressed the need for Israel to withdraw to its international borders so that Lebanon might regain its sovereignty. He described Israel's initiative on its withdrawal as good, but noted that Egypt condemns Israeli practices in Lebanon.

Activities Detailed

NC011545 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Mar (MENA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid soon after the Egyptian foreign minister arrived in Baghdad this afternoon. The meeting was attended on the Iraqi side by Latif Jasim al-Dulaymi, Iraqi minister of culture and information, and by senior Iraqi Foreign Ministry officials. The meeting was attended on the Egyptian side by the delegation accompanying 'Abd al-Majid, and by ambassador 'Abd al-Mun'im Ghunaym, head of the Egyptian interests mission in Iraq.

MENA has learned that Dr 'Abd al-Majid briefed Iraqi officials on the latest developments in the Middle East situation within the framework of constant consultations between the two countries.

Later Dr 'Abd al-Majid and his delegation visited the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the Martyr Memorial.

Tariq 'Aziz hosted a luncheon at the Foreign Ministry in Dr 'Abd al-Majid's honor.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid arrived in Baghdad this afternoon. He was received at the airport by Tariq 'Aziz and by senior Iraqi Foreign Ministry officials.

Departs Baghdad

JN021320 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Mar (INA) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid left Baghdad this afternoon at the end of a visit to Iraq. He conveyed a written message to President Saddam Husayn from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak dealing with relations. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid also discussed the current Arab situation and issues of common concern with Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

He was seen off by Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information and acting foreign minister; Taha Yasin al-'Ali, Foreign Ministry under secretary; several Foreign Ministry officials; and the head of the Egyptian interests section in Baghdad.

Trade Minister Confers with Chinese Official

JN041324 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1142 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Mar (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and minister of trade, today met with (Chang Fongchan), Chinese vice minister of irrigation and electricity [title as received].

During the meeting, they reviewed bilateral trade and economic cooperation and the areas of bolstering them in the interest of the two friendly peoples. The Chinese official arrived in Baghdad last Friday on a state visit to Iraq.

Oil Official Announces Plan To Obtain Supertankers

JN021528 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Mar (INA) — Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Samarra'i said that Iraq intends to add a number of liquefied petroleum gas supertankers to its fleet as part of the current plan to expand the export of crude oil.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-'IRAQ*, published here today marking the anniversary of Iraq's victory over the monopolistic oil companies on 1 March 1973, he said that one of the most important results of nationalization was the provision of large tankers to transport crude oil and oil products to consumers throughthe ports. He added that the Oil Ministry has adopted scientific training prorgams to develop the Iraqi oil cadres and expand all oil industry activities.

He indicated that the fixed oil reserves discovered during the last 10 years were greater than those discovered by the foreign oil companies since they began work in Iraq according to the concession agreements of that time.

He pointed out that through Iraq's oil establishments specializing in marketing Iraqi crude oil and its byproducts in world markets, Iraq has managed to indisputably become the largest national marketerfor crude oil and its byproducts. He added that the Oil Ministry has intensified its efforts to increase the capacity to refine crude oil and utilize natural gas ideally and in such a manner that the quantities of natural and accompanying gas that was squandered in the oil fields have risen from 28 percent in 1972 to 78 percent in 1982.

He added that this wealth was previously burned without being exploited economically. He indicated that many projects have been set up to collect, treat, and distribute gas to consumers' houses from industrial utilities in the form of liquefied gas.

Briefs

Outgoing UK Ambassador — Baghdad, 3 Mar (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received here today UK Ambassador in Baghdad John Moberely on the occasion of ending his term in office. Relations between Iraq and the United Kingdom were reviewed during the meeting. [Text] [*Bahgdad INA in Arabic 1148 GMT 3 Mar 85 JN*]

Fatah's Khalaf, PLO's Qaddumi Arrive in Amman
JN041251 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, and Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, arrived in Amman this afternoon on an official visit to Jordan whose duration has not been fixed.

It is noted that Faruq Qaddumi and Abu Iyad are the two 'Arafat aides who have most reservations about the Jordanian- Palestinian agreement of joint action that was concluded on the 11th of last month. Abu Iyad says he has reservations about some of the agreement clauses, while Faruq Qaddumi says it is better to completely forget about this agreement if differences in interpreting its clauses between the PLO and Jordan persist.

According to Palestinian sources, the difference revolves on the interpretation of the fifth clause of the agreement regarding the formation of a joint delegation to possible negotiations within the framework of an international conference. Jordan considers this delegation a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, whereas the PLO affirms that it is only an Arab delegation.

Received by King Husayn
JN041815 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received the PLO delegation in Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon. The delegation is made up of Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf and PLO Executive Committee members Mahmud 'Abbas and 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya. The meeting was attended by Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, and Royal Court Secretary General Raja'i al-Dajani.

Royal Decree Endorses Amendments to Passport Law
JN050805 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 5 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Amman (J.T.) — A Royal Decree has endorsed amendments to the Jordanian Passport Law. The new amendments stipulate changes in the following article: Article (1) — The new law is called an amended law to the passport law for the year 1985 and it is considered as law number two for the year 1969, which is the original law.

Article (2) — The context of article number (7) of the original law is changed with the following text: Article (7) A — A diplomatic passport is issued to members of the Royal Family, the Prime Minister, speakers of the Lower and Upper Houses of Parliament, current ministers and previous cabinet members, previous and current chiefs of the Royal Court and court ministers, the chief chamberlain, the Royal doctor, the Royal Court secretary general, the first secretary, chief of Royal protocol, and the upper posts of the Royal Court staff. Second and third grade posts can obtain diplomatic passports upon the recommendation of the chief of the Royal Court and after the approval of the premier.

Political passports are also issued to the Armed Forces commander-in-chief, chief of staff, the public security director, the general intelligence and civil defence directors, Foreign Ministry staff from plenipotentiary minister and in the embassies as from attache and above. Attaches of Jordanian embassies abroad who are not from the Foreign Ministry staff, Jordanians working in international organisations at political posts on the condition that they are working via government recommendations and any ordinary citizen can obtain a diplomatic passport after the endorsement of the premier and recommendations from the ministers of interior and foreign affairs if the citizen is civilian and after the approval of the commander-in-chief if he is military recruited, provided that the premier has the right to take back the passport at time. Article (7) B — A diplmat's wife who has a diplomatic passport has the right to obtain an independent diplomatic passport and their children can be included in the special passport provided that they are excluded after they reach 16 years of age. Article (7) C — The validity of a diplomatic passport is two years, and can be renewed for another two years provided that the passport working term does not exceed four years, after which a new passport is issued. The issuance and renewal of diplomatic passports are free of charge. Article (7) D — A diplomatic passport is taken back after expiring the official capacity for which it was issued.

Article (3) Amending Article (10) of the original law adding the following text by the end of item (1): "An ordinary passport shall not be issued or renewed at Jordanian embassies, consulates or diplomatic missions abroad except after the approval of special authorities defined by the minister of interior."

AL-RA'Y Examines Mubarak's Peace Initiative
JN050856 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 5 Mar 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Agreement Is a Beginning and the March Is Long"]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has reiterated support for the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement, especially since it is the beginning of a long, difficult, and intricate march of searching for peace, justice, and stability. As President Mubarak stressed, the agreement produced a practical and acceptable formula to attain the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, a matter that is still rejected by the Zionist enemy and the powers that are supposed to pressure it and to assume their international responsibilities.

This is why President Husni Mubarak was concerned to call on the United States and the European states to support the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement, and to give it the support and the interest it deserves. The stalemate in the Middle East crisis has led to the most serious consequences in this crisis and its crux that is represented by the Palestine question. Political observers can easily see that whenever there is talk about political action, a political initiative, or mere political steps regarding the Palestine question and the Arab-Zionist conflict, the enemy escalates its hostile actions inside the occupied homeland whether

through coercion and terrorism or confiscating Palestinian lands for settlements.

The significance of President Mubarak's statements lies in the fact that they have come just prior to his departure for Washington and his meeting with the U.S. President. These statements reflect a firm Egyptian stand toward the Middle East crisis and the current efforts in the Arab and international arenas to reactivate political action; this is in order to achieve results commensurate with the efforts exerted. These results will eventually hamper the settlement policy and the march of the fait accompli that the enemy and all the supporters have succeeded in imposing; this includes all their serious and devastating consequences on the Palestinian territory, the Palestinian people, and the entire pan-Arab existence which, for long decades, the Arab-Zionist conflict has constituted the crux of its continuation and aspirations to achieve the independent and unified Arab society based on all forms of liberation, unity, and independence.

Commentary Ponders Value of U.S. Role in Peace Moves

JN050746 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 5 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Changing the Price"]

[Text] The United States has said that it is ready to "re-engage" in the Middle East peace process in any way the Arabs and Israelis think appropriate. It is hard to determine if this should be viewed as good news, or as good cause to fear what is to come next. The Arab states — well, most of the Arab states, anyway — waste no opportunity to call on the United States to be more involved in the Middle East peace-making effort, which seems to be a perpetual thing. But when the United States gets involved more directly in the region, we complain that it is too biased towards Israel.

So, what do the Arabs want from the United States? This would appear to be a good time to answer this question. The fact remains, there is no single answer that covers all the Arab states.

For one thing, it is problematic that the Arab man-in-the -street has never had a real opportunity to express his feelings about the appropriate state of Arab-American ties. For another Arab governments have often conflicting attitudes — On the one hand decrying American support for Israel, while on the other asking for American arms, technology, education, and wheat, along with an enhanced American role in peace-making.

Our feeling is that the Americans have more or less proved themselves unable and/or unwilling to play an impartial role in the area, given their clearly expressed policy of putting Israeli security and military superiority over the Arabs as the number one fact around which all other political dynamics in the area have to rotate. The political price to the American leadership of shifting into a more balanced policy that seeks security and statehood for both Israelis and Palestinians is far too high for any American administration to pay. This, at least, is the lesson of recent history.

The question then becomes: Can the Arabs lower that price? Can we take political action that would give the American administration good cause to become even-handed? Would it make any difference in the end? One thinks that such questions should be debated widely and openly in the Arab World right about now. The fact that they are not is a shocking reminder of the sad state of domestic Arab politics.

Briefs

Ambassador to CSSR — Amman, 4 Mar (PETRA) — Jordanian Ambassador to the CSSR Falih al-Tawil has presented his credentials to His Excellency CSSR President Gustav Husak as nonresident Jordanian ambassador to the CSSR. [Excerpt] [*Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1510 GMT 4 Mar 85 JN*]

Further on Explosion at Ma'rakah Mosque

Al-Jumayyil Meets With Ambassadors

NC041418 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] At the end of a Cabinet session at 1345, President Amin al-Jumayyil summoned the following ambassadors, representing the five major powers in Lebanon, and met with them in the presence of Prime Minister Rashid Karami: the Soviet ambassador, the French ambassador, the PRC ambassador, the first secretary at the U.S. Embassy, and the first secretary at the British Embassy.

At the end of this meeting, Prime Minister Rashid Karami made the following statement:

[Begin recording] The Cabinet session was devoted to a discussion of legislative decrees, but a painful and heinous attack was carried out against the Ma'rakah mosque, claiming the lives of many innocent and defenseless citizens. Thus, we focused on dealing with this issue and on following up on its repercussions.

The Army Command was summoned to provide available information and ideas in relation to the second phase of the Israeli enemy's withdrawal, which was decided upon by the Israeli Cabinet yesterday. We were briefed by the Army Command on the preparations made to fill any vaccum that might emerge at the time of the withdrawal. The information was useful for Lebanon's determination of its position. Appropriate instructions were given. We will follow up on these matters hourly and daily.

UNIFIL Commander Callaghan and the International Red Cross were contacted to ensure that all necessary steps would be taken to provide direct assistance to the victims of the painful incident in Ma'rakah. It was decided to summon the ambassadors of the five major powers, which enjoy the right of veto in the United Nations, to inform them and brief them about our demands, based on our complaint to the UN Security Council, by which we seek to inform the world public of the inhumane, barbaric, and fascist practices taking place in the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. We seek a resolution condemning these practices and ordering their termination, for Israel is revealing that it has lost its temper and is in a state of panic. We genuinely believe that there is no reason for the invader to lose his temper in the ugly situation that resulted merely from his hateful presence on our innocent land.

We engaged in useful deliberations with the ambassadors, who were briefed on our policy and objectives, and on our efforts to achieve the withdrawals as soon as possible and in the absence of massacres, which would add another disgrace to the previous disgraces marking the history of this fascist state.

[Unidentified reporter] [question indistinct]

[Karami] Views were exchanged and it was a useful session, because they were briefed on Lebanon's demands and complaints.

[Reporter] The security flareup in Beirut this morning left many dead and wounded. How do you explain this at a time when all attention is focused on the south?

[Karami] It is very painful to be forced to face such flareups now and then. This is linked to many issues that must be resolved through appropriate contacts. We hope that Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's visit to Beirut tomorrow will put a definite end to such actions. [end recording]

Resistance Forces Retaliate

NC041545 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Sifting through the rubble and rescue operations at the Ma'rakah mosque are still in progress. There is no doubt that Israeli enemy forces are responsible for the explosion at the mosque. The mosque collapsed at 1055 when explosive charges planted around the columns detonated. Five hundred citizens were in the mosque at the time of the explosion.

A correspondent from the NATIONAL INFORMATION AGENCY has reported that rescue teams have recovered the bodies of 15 martyrs and rescued 45 wounded so far.

We have just received the following report from our news desk:

In retaliation for aggressive and terrorist acts by Israelis against defenseless civilians in villages in the south and western al-Biqa', the latest being the Ma'rakah mosque explosion, The Lebanese national resistance has stepped up their daring operations against the occupation troops wherever they are located. The latest report from the south indicates that an Israeli patrol came under rocket attack at 1500 today as it was passing along a minor road near Ansar township. A clash ensued for 15 minutes. Enemy troops then carried out a large-scale search for the members of the resistance. No immediate reports are available regarding the number of casualties inflicted on the Israeli patrol personnel in view of the security cordon.

Birri on Ma'rakah Explosion

NC041849 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1719 GMT 4 Mar 85

[News conference held by Nabih Birri, Lebanese minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, in Beirut on 4 March — recorded]

[Excerpts] On receipt of initial reports about the massacre perpetrated by the Israelis in Ma'rakah, we convened an emergency session of the Amal presidium. The session was attended by Sister Rabab al-Sadr. At the end of the session, the following statement was issued:

The Amal presidium calls on the Lebanese regime to add this new crime to its complaints to the UN Security Council and to stress the need for condemning this new crime and for exposing the criminal and terrorist state, now that there is much talk about international terrorism. According to the Israeli lexicon, the

national resistance is terrorism and the occupation represents the best method for establishing security. Lebanon must call on the Security Council to convene immediately. Lebanon must not submit to the policy of procrastination and hesitation being pursued by the United States and its proteges at the United Nations.

At a time when the regime views with satisfaction the role being played by the national resistance, we ask this regime to turn this trend, if this is a real trend, into a real confrontation so that the visit to Sidon [of President al-Jumayyil] may be interpreted as a political courtesy visit similar to social visits.

We ask the regime not only to support the resistance, although this is the least we ask, but also to participate in the liberation operation by reinforcing the national Army and to instruct it to confront the Israeli occupation forces. We also ask the regime to release the tanks and weapons that are stored in Al-Yarzi and Rumiyah, and to support the people because these people are the resistance and because the Army personnel are the sons of this people.

The regime, through its diplomacy and legitimate forces and the government ministries, must back up the liberation process and support our steadfast kinfolk.

The Amal movement would like to emphasize to its kinfolk and to the Lebanese people that it has never deviated from its specific course — the course of liberation and the unity of the land and people.

The Amal movement will always be able to confront and overcome all obstacles. Our determination will continue and grow to face Israel's viciousness even though this might cost us our lives. This is our destiney. We believe in God, from whom victory comes.

Syria's Khaddam Arrives, Meets With Al-Jumayyil

NC050838 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0818 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Syrian First Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived at the Presidential Palace in Bikfayya at 0815 today. He was received by President al-Jumayyil, and the two leaders embraced warmly. An Army unit saluted Khaddam and a band played.

Khaddam was also received by Joseph Skaf, information minister and acting interior minister; Ambassador Sulayman Farah, director of protocol at the Presidential Palace; Colonel Simon Qassis, director of Army intelligence; and Colonel William Mujalli, director of intelligence in the mountain area.

The talks between President al-Jumayyil and Syrian Vice President Khaddam began immediately. Prime Minister Rashid Karami is expected to join the meeting. Khaddam may also meet with other ministers.

Junblatt, Deputy Leave for Damascus Visit

NC041930 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, left for Damascus today accompanied by his deputy, Muhsin Dallul. He will meet with Syrian officials to discuss the latest developments in Lebanon in light of recent events in the south. He will also discuss the question of political reform and the legislative decrees debate.

Junblatt and Dallud earlier visited the Voice of the Mountain station and evaluated its performance. Junblatt emphasized the importance of media efforts to keep abreast of the current political and military battle.

Phalangists Release 50 Syrians in Al-Duwwar

NC051028 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] The Lebanese Forces handed 50 Syrians over to Colonel Ghazi Kan'an in the Al-Duwwar area at 1030 today, within the framework of an initiative to secure the release of Lebanese in Syria.

Shams Al-Din Declares 'Defensive Jihad'

NC041601 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] To step up confrontation against the Israelis, Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council, has declared a defensive jihad [al-jihad al-difa'i] which is, aside from the other jihad methods, a part of the Muslims religious obligations to fight against Israel so long as they continue to occupy any part of Lebanon.

In a news conference today, Shaykh Shams al-Din said the steadfastness vis-a-vis the Israeli barbarism, which aims to uproot the citizens from the occupied land, should be embodied by the Jihad.

Continuing his news conference, Shaykh Shams al-Din said: While declaring this stand, we appeal to our Christian citizens to join this all-out resistance, because we are waging the jihad for the sake of the Lebanese citizen's freedom and dignity. We are not only defending ourselves; we are rather defending Lebanon which belongs to every Lebanese.

Group Claims Airport Shelling, Sets Demands

NC041830 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] The CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY has received a telephone call from an anonymous person, who identified himself as a member of the Chrisitian Action Organization, claiming the organization's responsibility for shelling the airport 2 days ago and again today. He threatened further action unless the organizations' demands are met. These demands are:

1. Releasing all Christians kidnapped at the airport or on the road leading to the airport;
2. Removing the armed groups from the airport and the airport road;
3. Dismissing the group led by traitor Walid Sukkariyah and the security officials collaborating with the gunmen;
4. Entrusting UNIFIL with the security responsibility for the airport and the road.

AFP: Israeli Forces Raid Village in South

NC051106 Paris AFP in English 1058 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Tyre, March 5 (AFP) — Israeli troops tracking Shi'ite resistance fighters occupied another southern Lebanese village today, as Shi'ites prepared to bury 12 people killed yesterday in a bomb blast after a similar Israeli operation in a neighbouring village.

A motorised Israeli unit moved into the village of Sil'a before dawn and herded all 80 men present aged between 17 and 70 years of age into a school for questioning, a police source said. Two deaths were reported during the operation.

Sil'a is east of the southern port of Tyre, and near the village of Ma'rakah, which the Israelis occupied on Sunday. Yesterday, a bomb went off in a Ma'rakah Shi'ite meeting place, killing 12 people.

The Israeli operation in Sil'a was confirmed by a spokesman for the United Nations Interim Force (UNIFIL), who said the village was in an area controled by UNIFIL's Ghanaian contingent.

The spokesman, Timor Goksel, said that Israeli soldiers had entered Sil'a firing into the air. A 17-year old youth died during the shooting, apparently from a heart attack.

Early today the body of an anti-Israeli guerrilla, who has not yet been identified, was found in the village. Villagers said he was shot shortly after midnight.

Army Takes Over Lahd Militia Positions

NC042024 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Security reports this evening indicate that positions vacated by agent Lahd's militias in Sarba and Humin al-Fawqa have been taken over by the Lebanese Army. The Army was warmly received by the populace amid cheers and applause.

Agent Lahd's militias are now positioned on the (Jazzu') juncture, Haytura, and 'Arab Salim.

Ba'th Party Statement on Mubarak Plan, Jordan
JN041902 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1758 GMT 4 Mar 85

["Text" of statement issued by National Command of Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; date not given — read by announcer]

[Text] Masses of our Arab nation:

Day after day, the plotters, enemies of the Arab nation, reveal new links of the U.S.-Zionist liquidationist plan in the region. Foremost of these links are liquidating the Palestinian cause and rearranging the region's situation under the umbrella of U.S. hegemony and Zionist expansionist policy.

The announcement of the agreement between the rightist, deviationist Palestinian leadership, and the Jordanian regime, on 11 February 1985, was a new link that was followed by a complementary move, the Mubarak plan, that calls for negotiations with the Israeli enemy with U.S. participation under the two Camp David agreements.

It has become clear that the restoration of Jordanian-Egyptian relations, the Husayn-'Arafat agreement, and the Mubarak agreement are aimed at realizing what Al-Sadat could not realize, and at implementing what the United States, the Israeli enemy, and the NATO powers could not implement despite Israel's invasion of Lebanon and U.S. military might. Reaching the stage of negotiations with the enemy requires the following:

1. Liquidating the PLO's national and pan-Arab role and using it as a bridge for liquidation, instead of as a framework of struggle for our Arab Palestinian people;
2. Canceling the Palestinian people's legitimate, inalienable rights, headed by their rights to return, to self-determination, and to the establishment of their independent state on their national soil;
3. Liquidating the Palestinian National Character, which the Arabs have been struggling to uphold over past years and for which they have made great sacrifices. This liquidation will be effected by authorizing the Jordanian king to enter the proposed negotiations along with some Palestinians.

The Jordanian regime, the deviationist Palestinian right, the United States, and some Arab circles paved the way for all these steps through the Jordanian regime's decision to revive the Jordanian council of deputies [al-majlis al-niyabi] and its acceptance by the deviationist Palestinian right, thus recognizing that West Bank representation is the responsibility of the Jordanian regime. Then came the Amman agreement between the deviationist Palestinian right and the Jordanian regime to complement the Jordanian regime's decision to revive the council of deputies. The aim was to remove obstacles that prevent the Israeli enemy from sitting down with the Jordanian and Egyptian regime, and with U.S. participation, to liquidate the Palestinian cause and strike at the pillars of the pan-Arab struggle.

Despite all these concessions — which form a serious deviation, a deadly blow to the Arab nation's cause and aspirations, and a clear violation of all the Arab summit resolutions, the PLO Charter, and the PNC resolutions — the United States and the Israeli enemy continue to insist on stripping off everything that protects the deviationist Palestinian rightists, as well as the Jordanian and Egyptian regimes, so that all will come to the negotiating table empty-handed on a journey of treason, submission, and capitulation with no option but to sign a document liquidating the cause for which the Arab nation has offered dozens of thousands of martyrs, and for whose sake our Palestinian people suffered the pains of exile and continuous enemy attempts to end their existence.

Masses of our Arab nation, while closely following the overall developments in the Arab arena specifically the dangerous role the defeatist and capitulatory regimes and the deviationist 'Arafatist clique are carrying out, the Ba'th Party National Command condemns the Husayn-'Arafat agreement, Husni Mubarak's plan, and all the steps that the Camp David trend has produced. It calls on our Arab masses throughout the Arab homeland, and the sons of our people in Egypt, Jordan, and Palestine in particular, to mobilize their forces and pool their potentials for confronting and foiling the schemes of capitulation and defeatism.

Our party calls on all Arab strugglers and their pan-Arab, national, and progressive forces to entrench their unity and cohesion in the confrontation of the Zionist aggression and the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary schemes, and to support the steadfastness of Syria, the Lebanese national resistance, and the Palestinian factions which commit themselves to the pursuit of the struggle to regain the Arab nation's legitimate rights, to expel the enemy, to foil the schemes of expansion and hegemony, and to achieve victory.

Masses of our Arab nation, those who proceed on the course of capitulation and deviation must recall past facts and events, and look at the splendid heroic actions that the Lebanese national resistance is carrying out against the Zionist enemy in the occupied Lebanese territories. These actions constitute a harsh lesson to all those who replaced the armed struggle course with concessions and the relinquishment of Palestine and its just cause. They should have learned from the fate of the 17 May agreement and from the fate of the Israeli occupation in Lebanon. In this respect, they should have become aware that the course of relinquishment and deviation will lead those who follow this course to the most tragic end. The course of pursuing the struggle in all its forms, particularly armed struggle, against the aggression and the policies of oppression, expansion, and the Zionist-imperialist hegemony, is the best way to liberate the land, regain usurped rights, and safeguard the people's freedom and the nation's dignity by achieving victory over the Zionist enemy and all who support it.

To be guided by partial and separate settlements, to relinquish the principal cause, and to recognize the enemy's usurpation of Arab territories, constitute a very grave state of affairs which the Arab nation, its masses, and all its pan-Arab, national, and progressive forces will confront, just as they confronted all actions which have harmed the nation and its rights and aspirations. While our brothers in Lebanon are offering many sacrifices and are suffering from tribulations, the deviationists hastily proceed on this dark road whose end is known to all. Those

deviationists are confronting their nation and we, the masses of this nation, will call them to account.

Masses of our Arab nation, the Syrian Ba'th Party and its revolution pledges to the Arab masses that it will pursue the struggle and continue to assume responsibilities, regardless of their burden, out of a commitment to the cause of the central Arab struggle. The Ba'th Party is confident that our nation can confront difficult circumstances and all the challenges and obstacles as it has always done throughout its militant history.

Accursed is the course that the deviationists and the defeatists are adopting, those who are proceeding on the road to capitulation, the road of humiliation and shame. Greetings to the masses of our steadfast people in Lebanon in their confrontation of the occupation and greetings to our steadfast masses on the Golan, in occupied Palestine, and to all the steadfast strugglers throughout the Arab land in defeating the enemies, foiling their schemes, and achieving victory for our Arab nation through the liberation of its occupied territories and the regaining of its usurped rights.

We reiterate our pledge that the flame of the struggle will not be put out by the conspirators and the deviationists.

[Signed] Damascus, 4 March 1985, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command

Five Ambassadors Briefed on Ma'rakah Blast

JN042054 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Assistant Foreign Minister 'Isam al-Na'ib summoned the ambassadors of the five UN Security Council permanent member-states this evening and informed them of the details of the savage massacre that the Zionist occupation forces perpetrated by blowing up Dar al-Husayniyah in Ma'rakah village, southern Lebanon, this morning, preventing ambulances and rescue teams from reaching the explosion site to evacuate casualties and besieging the Tyre District hospital to prevent the injured from being admitted. Al-Na'ib drew the ambassadors' attention to the fact that this savage massacre was perpetrated within the framework of the barbaric campaign that the Zionist occupation forces are launching in southern Lebanon against the Lebanese people — a campaign that includes killing and destruction, besieging villages, and preventing even food from reaching them.

Al-Shar', Delegation Leave for Tokyo 4 Mar

JN041436 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1411 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Damascus, 4 Mar (SANA) — At the invitation of the Japanese foreign minister, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' left Damascus for Tokyo this afternoon on an official visit to Japan that will last several days. The accompanying delegation includes Shahir Duray'i, director of the Asian Department at the Foreign Ministry; 'Abd al-Qadir al-Nayyal, director of foreign relations at the Planning Ministry; and Walid al-Mu'allim, director of the foreign minister's office.

Syrian Ambassador in Tokyo 'Abd al-Wadud al-Atasi will also join the delegation.

Oil Official, CSSR Counterpart Confer in Damascus

JN041421 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1342 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Damascus, 4 Mar (SANA) — Engineer Dr Nadir al-Nabulsi, assistant minister of oil and mineral wealth for oil affairs, received here today Pavel Mechura, CSSR deputy minister of construction for oil-related projects, and his delegation. During the meeting they reviewed projects the CSSR is implementing in Syria. The two sides agreed to overcome any difficulty that may occur in the future.

Coverage of Reaction to Jordan-PLO Accord

Egyptian, Syrian Communists React

JN021455 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1335 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Damascus, 2 Mar (SANA) — The Egyptian Communist Party and the Syrian Communist Party have affirmed that the agreement recently signed in Amman between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat is the prelude for concluding a separate deal between Israel and Jordan with the aim of relinquishing the Palestinian people's right to establish their independent national state. In a joint statement issued today, the two parties explained that Husni Mubarak's initiative, which calls for a meeting between a Jordanian delegation that includes Palestinians and an Israeli delegation under U.S. trusteeship, is only a completion of the Amman agreement and a practical implementation of the second part of the Camp David conspiracy that aims at establishing a Palestinian autonomy within the Jordanian Kingdom and at implementing the well-known Reagan plan.

The statement said that this agreement offers clear concessions regarding PLO's right to sole representation of the Palestinian people. It added that in return, this agreement authorizes King Husayn to represent the Palestinians, within the framework of direct negotiations with Israel's rulers under the direct supervision of the United States.

The two parties' representatives affirmed that attaining the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights and establishing a just and lasting peace in the region require both the Israeli forces' withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and adherence to the 16th PNC session resolutions. The two parties also affirmed their complete support for Syria's nationalist line and brave steadfastness before the imperialist- Israeli-reactionary political and economic pressures and conspiracies and the different sabotage acts.

Jordanian Communists on Accord

JN031630 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] The Jordanian Communist Party has hailed Syria's heroic steadfastness and confrontation of all imperialist, Zionist, and

reactionary schemes under the leadership of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad.

The Jordanian Communist Party warned against the risks of the 'Arafatist agreement with the Jordanian authorities and called on all the forces of peace and socialism in the world to stand by and achieve solidarity with our steadfast Arab masses to topple this treacheorus agreement.

Jordanian Parties Statement

JN030945 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Amman — Jordanian parties and national movement forces have strongly condemned the Amman agreement and stressed the need to confront and foil it through the struggle of the masses and Arab nation and all our allies, led by the forces of liberation, progress, and socialism in the world. In a statement issued yesterday, they called on fellow strugglers in the Palestinian revolution to expedite the formation of the national Palestinian front to confront 'Arafat's policy, to return the PLO to its vanguard position in the national Arab liberation movement, and to topple 'Arafat's clique and their policy and all who bet on their policy.

In Damascus, the General Union of Jordanian Students, Damascus branch, has issued a statement condemning the Husayn-'Arafat agreement which comes within the framework of the U.S.-imperialist conspiracy to join the policy of capitulatory settlement to liquidate the national Palestinian cause.

The Union called upon the Jordanian national front to concentrate its struggle to foil this agreement and all its possible results.

U.S. Threat of Veto in Security Council Examined

AL-THAWRAH on Veto

JN021024 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 2 Mar 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "When the United States Adopts Israel's Terrorist Policy," *AL-THAWRAH* says: When the U.S. Administration declares that it will use the veto in the Security Council to prevent the issuance of a resolution condemning Israel for its crimes in southern Lebanon, it shows that it is clearly adopting the campaign of terrorism and destruction waged by Israel against the Lebanese people and tacitly confirming its approval of Israel's aggressive policy. What hurts even more is that the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs has advised Lebanon to return to the Al-Naqurah talks, thereby ignoring the fact that Israel is still refusing to submit a timetable for the withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon.

AL-THAWRAH adds: This declared official U.S. stand is an expression of U.S. policy toward the area, a policy that tackles events and developments from one angle — and from the Israeli perspective in particular — despite admissions by more than one U.S. official that the failure of Middle East policy is due to the insistance of the U.S. Administration on adopting Israel's stands and supporting its continuing aggression against the Arab nation. Moreover, the U.S. Administration has participated in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, dispatched U.S. military forces to Beirut under the camouflage of multinational forces, and practiced direct and indirect pressure to make Lebanon accept the 17 May agreement. Instead of learning the lessons of the failure of its policy in Lebanon, however, the U.S. Administration is still tackling the situation and its new developments on the basis of its participation in the Israeli invasion, and consequently its participation with Israel in disappointment, failure, and defeat. This explains the U.S. stand on Lebanon's complaing to the Security Council against Israeli crimes in the south.

AL-THAWRAH concludes: The U.S. Administration may be able to prevent the condemnation of Israel in the Security Council, but it will not be able to turn the clock backward in Lebanon. The victories achieved by Lebanon and its national resistance with Syria's assistance and support, particularly in expelling the U.S. and multinational forces from Beirut, foiling the 17 May agreement and destroying its fetters, and consequently compelling Israel to begin withdrawal from the south without any gains, are the main thing in this stage — the stage of resisting the Zionist invaders and defeating them and confronting and foiling plans for aggression and expansion. This is what is worrying the United States, Israel, and its agents in the area, because it is an expression of a real pan-Arab awakening whose signs began by the liberation of Sidon and the operations and victories of the Lebanese national resistance.

TISHRIN Urges Retaliation

JN040912 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 4 Feb 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Our Battle in the Security Council," *TISHRIN* says: We the Arabs possess irrefutable evidence that confirms the well-known fact that in dealing with Middle East issues, the U.S. Administration cares only for Israel's interests, because in fact Israel represents U.S. interests. This fact cannot be concealed despite attempts of the pro-U.S. Arabs to deliberately ignore it. The U.S. stand should be exposed and its deception revealed, especially since we are at the threshold of a hot UN Security Council discussion of the Israeli invasion forces' ugly crimes in southern Lebanon under the Israeli leaders' supervision.

TISHRIN adds: When the U.S. Administration vetoes the Lebanese complaint at the Security Council — and this it will certainly do — it will provide further evidence of its disregard for human rights and its hostility toward the Arab nation and its fateful issues after it has become certain that the defeatist Arabs will not move, and after it has imagined that the Arab region is an open, defenseless, and unguarded ranch. When this happens, all the Arabs are required to move to the offensive positions, to reply to the U.S. disregard of them and their rights, and to prove their ability to wrench their rights with their own hands.

There is no doubt that we possess strong and effective weapons, the most important of which is the will and determination to defeat the aggressors and to unite the nation's land and people. If the Reagan administration continues its hostile policy against the Arab nation and its unlimited support for Israel, we must adopt practical stands today toward the U.S. Administration and strike at U.S. interests in the region. Let our battle in the Security Council be a new type of battle by which we assert our existence as a power to be reckoned with, as well as a power that has all the keys to the region and that decides the issue of peace or war.

AL-THAWRAH Urges Broad Palestinian Front

JN031203 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 3 Mar 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Way To Foil the Husayn-'Arafat Agreement," *AL-THAWRAH* says: The Palestinian arena is presently witnessing extensive moves that aim at foiling the Husayn-'Arafat agreement and at formulating a new struggle formula capable of foiling imperialist and Zionist plans to liquidate the Palestine cause by giving publicity to certain capitulatory solutions and initiatives like the Reagan plan, the Camp David accords, and autonomy for the inhabitants of occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. These moves have taken several forms, but to increase their effectiveness and strength, they should soon be turned into a broad national Palestinian front that includes all the forces and personalities that reject 'Arafat's capitulatory policy and broadens the scope of struggle before the Palestinian masses move to save the PLO from the plots to which it is exposed, and to protect the Palestinian cause from imperialist and Zionist plans.

AL-THAWRAH adds: It is time to translate this rejection into an integrated national action plan which can confront the current moves and alliances in the area which aim at liquidating the Palestine cause and strengthening the colonial, imperialist control over all resources of the area. This can be achieved through an expanded national Palestinian front whose main target is to foil the Husayn-'Arafat agreement as a necessary prelude to topple the deviation and capitulation policy, entrench full commitment to armed struggle, and to strengthen the alliance with the Arab steadfastness forces, led by Syria, on the basis that this alliance forms the strong shield that protects the Palestinians revolution and makes it able to confront all challenges facing the liberation march.

Damascus Calls Armed Struggle Only Option

JN031243 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, when we say that Syria is now in a regional and international position that enables it to prevent any upset of the balance of power in Israel's favor, we are proceeding from a clear principled policy whose bases have been drawn up by struggler leader Hafiz al-Asad. This policy rejects the termination of the struggle of destiny between us and the Zionist enemy before the liberation of the land and the restoration of Arab rights. When we insist on the continuation of armed struggle as the only means for liberating the land, it is to clarify matters to certain Arabs who still insist on placing 99 percent of the cards for a Middle East solution in the hands of the U.S. Administration, although the latter continues to affirm on every occasion its complete support for Zionist aggressive expansion and its protection of this aggression from the international indignation now witnessed by the lobbies of the UN Security Council. The U.S. representative in the council is still threatening to use the veto to protect Israel.

It is regrettable that while Israel has begun to see the real danger threatening it and its aggressive expansionist designs and the failure of the Camp David process as the only means of negotiation to settle the Middle East problem, now that the Lebanese national resistance has offered the alternative solution; we say it is regrettable that at this very time some Arabs have come forth to save Israel from its dilemma. The Husayn-'Arafat agreement is a new method by which the U.S. Administration presents the Camp David process, which has been rejected by the Arabs, after Husayn has received an authorization from 'Arafat to represent the Palestinians in the coming negotiations under Israeli terms. This was the only reason behind the convocation of the divisionist Amman conference. Furthermore, the new Mubarak initiative is no more than another copy of the Camp David process. It is based on holding direct Jordanian-Israeli negotiations with U.S. and Egyptian participation. All this confirms the continuation of the Egyptian regime's policy which has proven ineffective.

The rush by certain Arabs toward the mirage settlement under Israeli-U.S. terms shows their real fear of the general pan-Arab awakening, which has started in southern Lebanon with Syria's clear support. The fear of this awakening, whose features are becoming clearer day after day, stems from these Arabs' awareness of an increasing popular support for the national resistance, especially in the occupied territories. This resistance has begun carrying out heroic operations on the pattern of the heroic southern Lebanon. Perhaps, the clear emergence of a popular movement in the West Bank and Gaza against the Husayn-'Arafat agreement and the Mubarak initiative confirms that these masses have begun to clearly see the futility of pursuing the Camp David process, especially after the alternative solution has proven its ability to force Israel to withdraw. Furthermore, some of the PNC members who attended the divisionist Amman conference have clearly seen the dangers that stemmed from the conference. Thus, they issued a statement in Amman condemning the Jordan-'Arafat-Mubarak move and emphasizing armed struggle as the only option for liberating the land.

The fact is, neither the Husayn-'Arafat agreement nor the Mubarak initiative can influence the course of the Arab-Israeli conflict or divert the pan-Arab struggle from its objectives of liberating the land and regaining rights, especially since Syria is leading this brave pan-Arab march backed by the masses of the Arab nation throughout the great Arab homeland. Just as the Marines have left Lebanon, the 17 May agreement has been foiled, and Israel has been forced to withdraw from certain areas of southern Lebanon, the Husayn-'Arafat agreement along with

Mubarak's initiative will also fall so that armed struggle will continue its triumphant march toward achieving the pan-Arab obejctives.

Damascus Comments on Israeli Pullout From Lebanon

JN041400 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1135 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, despite the many vehicles and soldiers used in the brutal terrorist campaign carried out by the Israeli invasion forces against the Lebanese villages in occupied southern Lebanon, the Tel Aviv rulers have not succeeded in attaining their objectives. The national resistance against the occupation is escalating every day. The morale of the southerners is high and strongly challenging Israeli repression and terrorism, and destroying injustice and crime. The morale of the Israeli soldiers is so low that their heads are like birds heads because of their fear. These soldiers even refuse to spend their vacations at home, preferring to remain in their barracks, fearing the resistance attacks waiting for them around every corner, as one of the U.S. politicans who visited the south said.

Once again, the fact recorded and asserted by the people has been entrenched in southern Lebanon — that despite the imbalance of power, the people's will is capable of remaining steadfast in the face of enemy, colonialists, and occupiers, and of defeating these enemies. What is happening in southern Lebanon is a repetition and assertion of what took place in Algeria and Vietnam. Regardless of the Israeli rulers' methods and tools of crime similar to those of Nazi Germany, the defeat of their Army, and their policies based on war, aggression, and force to impose their will over other people, is final and cannot be postponed.

The withdrawal of the Israeli invasion forces from Lebanon is not an Israeli decision or option, it is a decision imposed and dictated by the Lebanese people, their national resistance, and through the support these people, aggrieved by and victims of the Israeli invasion and U.S. conspiracies, receive from Syria, the Arabs rejecting capitulation, and the forces of freedom and progress in the world.

The indications of an Israeli defeat in Lebanon are well known to the Israeli rulers. Therefore, they are uselessly trying to show that the withdrawal from Lebanon is an Israeli decision to withdraw voluntarily. They are also uselessly trying to hide the reality of the historic change which is forcing Israel to withdraw from the Lebanese territory under pressure of the national resistance and other factors outside the Israeli control. This change indicates that the stage during which Israel was able to embark on aggression, occupation, and expansion without punishment, has gone — that the legend of the undefeatable army has fallen. It also proves that the Arabs have enough power to defeat Israel and establish a just and permanent peace based on the UN resolutions and its charter.

Gentlemen, if Israeli war minister Yitzhaq Rabin, who is aware more than anyone else of the big defeat of Israel in southern Lebanon, is trying to divert attention from his crimes and those of his forces and government in Lebanon by speaking again about Syria, by calling on it not to get involved, or interfere, or instigate hostile operations from the Lebanese territory against Israel, and by speaking about the dangers of unlimited confrontation with Syria to mislead public opinion in Israel and elsewhere, and to justify the defeat of his Army, then this justification will not be accepted by anyone. Any people, whose territory is occupied, whose rights are disavowed, and who are unjustly treated, have the right — in fact it is their duty — to confront the occupying aggressors, with all means, to expel them from the homeland. The other peoples of the world should support and help this people.

If Rabin's statement were meant to affect Syria's stand, he should know that no force in the world can affect Syria, its decisions, and will. Israel is the last one who can affect Syria's stands or move them an inch from the principles on which they are based. Rabin should realize that provoking Syria will not benefit Israel, but will have the opposite effect.

Peres Visits Elat on Liberation Anniversary

Views Mubarak Plan, Withdrawal

TA041136 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] The prime minister said today that it is still too early to estimate what the Mubarak initiative will lead to, but clearly it is more than just a balloon. Peres is visiting Elat on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the city's liberation. He was addressing high school students. Our correspondent 'Ido Tal brings excerpts from the prime minister's remarks:

[Begin recording][Peres] It is too premature to assess the outcome of the Mubarak initiative, yet one thing is already clear, that after a considerable length of time in which relations between us and Egypt were frozen, the freeze has thawed. It [the Mubarak initiative] is not a balloon; nor is it a finished product. This is the beginning of a dialogue which is in our interest to turn into something substantial.

[Tal] Later the prime minister said that Israel would not maintain any direct contacts with the PLO as long as this organization persists in its method of terror. Israel will not succumb to terrorism, nor will it conduct negotiations with an organization whose business is terrorism. On Lebanon, Peres said that the speed of the withdrawal now depends on the harsh weather there. We will not be intimidated by criticism on this issue, and the IDF will withdraw according to the Cabinet's resolution. At the same time, he expressed his view that it will be a matter of a few weeks.

There will be a news conference in town this afternoon, during which Peres is expected to announce that Elat will be turned into a free trade zone. [end recording]

Trade Zone Planned

TA041400 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1319 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has announced that a free trade zone will be established in Elat at the beginning of April. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that Mr Peres said that the government will adopt the conclusions reached by the Flomin Committee which had recommended establishing a free trade zone in Elat. When this goes into effect, the value added tax and employers' tax will be eliminated, the income tax and corporate tax will be reduced, airplane fuel will be sold at lower prices, and benefits will be given to entrepreneurs who invest in industries in the city. Our correspondent notes that implementing a free trade zone will require the establishment of a customs station north of Elat.

Holds Press Conference

TA050746 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 Mar 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] The Egyptian leadership has not made renewing good relations conditional on a specific act, but on a general improvement in the atmosphere in Israel toward peace efforts, Prime Minister Peres said yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference in Elat, Peres said "The Egyptians told us: Let's start the process quickly. It may take a while, but the first step is already an achievement."

The prime minister also said he would welcome a meeting with Jordanians and Palestinians at any time and place. "I don't know why (our neighbors) are so shy, why they hesitate to meet us in full daylight," he said.

But Peres denied that his visit to Elat was linked to any clandestine meeting with Jordanians or Egyptians.

Peres 'Shocked' by Call To Kill IDF Soldiers

TA041655 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] I was shocked to hear President al-Jumayyil, who should be grateful to the IDF, tell his troops to kill IDF soldiers. This was said today by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Our correspondent 'Ido Tal reports on the prime minister's remarks:

[Begin Peres recording] The Shi'ites know that we are withdrawing from Lebanon. I was quite shocked when the Lebanese President — a member of the Al-Jumayyil family whose father and brother turned to us for help when the Christians were in distress and to whom we supplied weapons and training — this big hero, said: Kill the IDF soldiers. I want to tell those who are concerned about what will happen in the long run; when we helped the Christians, we apparently thought that they would be grateful to us in the long run, but look what has happened in reality. In the long run, we will still have to protect Israel, ensure the security of the north, and care for the safety of our soldiers — this is what we have been doing and will continue to do. [end recording]

Peres Offers Joint Trusteeship of Tabah Region

TA041129 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 4 Mar 85 p 2

[Report by Ilan Kfir and Washington correspondent Leon Hadar]

[Text] Egypt is demanding an Israeli gesture on Tabah as a condition for an immediate summit between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Peres will send his adviser, Al Schwimmer, to Cairo with his proposal for the solution of the problem. Peres called his plan "an oasis of peace." According to this plan, Tabah will be an area of cooperation between the two countries, and joint tourism and other projects will be established there. Peres proposed that each side make a symbolic addition of 50 meters from its territory to the region of joint trusteeship [ne'emanut]. In addition to this, an Israeli-Egyptian trusteeship will be established to operate the "Aviya Sonesta" Hotel and other recreation centers. One of the proposals suggests Saudi mogul Adnan Khashoggi and Jewish millionaire Armand Hammer — as well as others — as trustees.

Mubarak presented three conditions for a breakthrough in the peace process: the return of Tabah to Egyptian sovereignty, the completion of the withdrawal from Lebanon, and the improvement of the quality of life for the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. If these conditions are fulfilled, the Egyptian ambassador will return to Tel Aviv and the two countries' relations will improve substantially, Mubarak promised.

Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, yesterday briefed Peres on his talks in Egypt. He brought Peres a message from Mubarak, specifing Egypt's conditions for the resumption of the peace process as well as details on the Mubarak initiative. Jerusalem was disappointed by the fact that Mubarak did not meet with Tamir, but Mubarak merely reported that in his meeting with Husayn this week he expects to hear the monarch's response to the proposal of launching talks between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Mubarak and Cairo officials hinted, in their meetings with Minister Moshe Shahal and Avraham Tamir, that an Israeli gesture on Tabah would lead to a breakthrough in bilateral relations. The leaders of the Egyptian Administration said they are under pressure by the opposition, which has been accusing them of making concessions to Israel.

Peres suggested to Mubarak that the Tabah issue be discussed in a meeting which Peres suggests holding in Cairo or anywhere else, prior to Mubarak's departure for Washington. Late last week, Peres sent a message to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, announcing Israel's readiness to resume the political process, together with the inclusion of Jordan and moderate Palestinians, but not PLO members.

In the Cabinet meeting yesterday, Peres rejected the criticism voiced by the Likud ministers against what they called the "euphoria" he has been trying to spread over the last few days. Peres said: The world praised Israel for its reaction to the Mubarak initiative. Why should we create a pessimistic atmosphere? We have paid a lot for peace and it is our right to obtain full compensation for it. We must voice our firm and clear "yes" to peace, and proclaim our likewise firm and clear "no" to talks with the PLO. Minister Moshe Nisim said that there is no room for the euphoria that emanated from Jerusalem, just as there is no room for the cries of woe voiced by the Judaea and Samaria settlers.

Egypt 'Turned Down' Proposal for Tabah Settlement

TA041122 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 Mar 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Excerpt] The chances for a summit meeting between the prime minister and the Egyptian president in the near future are slim and the prospects are similarly grim for an open tripartite Peres-Mubarak-Husayn meeting. This was the assessment of senior Labor Party and Likud ministers in light of the latest contacts between Israeli and Egyptian emissaries.

It further emerges that Egypt has again turned down Israel's proposals on the solution of the Tabah crisis. Israel's proposals were raised in three meetings: first, last week in Jerusalem with Usama al-Baz, the Egyptian president's envoy; second, in Cairo in a meeting between Energy and Infrastructure Minister Moshe Shahal and President Mubarak; and third, in the meetings held by Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, with Egyptian Administration leaders. Among other things, Israel also offered concessions on limiting the presence of Israeli police personnel in the disputed Tabah area. One of the proposals mentioned removing the police and replacing them with specail guards who will be called "tourism police." Another concession had to do with readiness to fly the flags of Egypt, Israel, and the United Nations on a building that will serve as the MFO headquarters; the MFO is expected to enter the region and supervise security matters. Another offer, turned down by the Egyptians, was to jointly administer tourism affairs in the area.

On this, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin noted with disappointment: "We proposed turning Tabah into an oasis of peace to the Egyptians, but they rejected all the ideas." In talks with Israeli representatives the Egyptian leaders emphasized that they are committed to their fundamental position that the dispute over the region should be transferred to international arbitration, as per Article 7 of the peace agreement.

Egypt's positions have frustrated Labor Party ministers, one of whom told *DAVAR*: "The Egyptians are not even prepared to give us the end of the rope. They evidently do not want to understand, or maybe they are not interested in noticing, the difference between a government under Shim'on Peres and the Likud governments."

Shamir Fears Mubarak Plan May Lead to PLO State

TA050704 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, in a visit to 'Afula, criticized the Mubarak initiative. Shamir said that the Mubarak initiative is actually a political jihad which might end in a PLO state. Shamir was addressing Herut activists in 'Afula, and his remarks are summarized by our correspondent Hayim Hecht:

[Begin Hecht recording] Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday quoted the remarks of an Egyptian diplomat whose identity he refused to divulge. This diplomat said that just as there is a military jihad, so there is a political jihad, adding that he is participating in such a jihad. Shamir said that giving Tabah to Egypt is clearly a political jihad. The Arab countries are currently making a supreme effort to revive the PLO, and are trying to present the idea that there are no solutions in the region without the PLO. Shamir believes that it is highly conceivable that the Egyptian president will tell his hosts in Washington to invite the PLO. Shamir says that this is the Mubarak initiative, and the only stumbling block to such a move will be the determined opposition of Israel. Shamir said that he is pleased that Israel stands united on this issue. Everyone knows that U.S. recognition of the PLO would be a breakthrough for the establishment of a PLO state in our midst.

On the issue of Lebanon, Shamir said that to date we do not have sufficient answers to the problem of security in the Galilee. We must find these answers before we withdraw the IDF to the international border. Shamir stated that the heavy-handed policy is an excellent lesson to the Lebanese; it is important that the IDF demonstrate its power of deterrence there. Shamir admitted that this policy was made possible only through the existence of the national unity government. [end recording]

Tamir Expresses 'Optimism' on Cairo Visit Results

JN041937 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Report on statement by Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, on the "With the Events" program by radio correspondent Shafiq Mansur; date not given — recorded in Hebrew with superimposed Arabic translation]

[Text] Avraham Tamir expressed much optimism about the results of his visit to Cairo and his contacts and meetings with senior Egyptian officials led by President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. Tamir said: We have just begun a positive phase of Egyptian-Israeli relations, and although we have overcome many obstacles that hamper the normalization and improvement of relations between the two countries, we have not reached a deadlock in our talks and relations. He also said: I am optimistic about my visit to Cairo. Regarding prospects of a summit between President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office said: Everybody wonders whether this summit will be held. He added: It is natural for the media and the press to display interest in this subject. If I had been a journalist, I would have done the same thing. He also wondered: Can any program be implemented without Israel? The answer is no. If during our negotiations and contacts with the Egyptians we reach a point where we should make fateful decisions, we should hold such a summit, but I cannot tell, at least now, how, when, and where such a summit could be held. Asked about relations between Jordan and the [Palestinian] organizations following the announcement of the joint statement between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, Avraham Tamir said: Today there is a problem. We know that problem and Egypt and Jordan are also aware of it. Both of them are trying to compose a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to participate in any forthcoming negotiations on the Middle East issue. He added: We know there are conflicts and differences between Jordan and the organizations in this regard.

Egypt's Foreign Minister Interviewed on Relations

TA050802 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 Mar 85 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abdal-Majid by Ari Rath; "yesterday" in Cairo — quotation marks as published]

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid yesterday reiterated Egypt's genuine desire to revive the peace process, stressing several times that Egypt had found encouraging responses in Israel's press, public opinion and even with Knesset members. He singled out for praise Prime Minister Peres's role.

"The prime minister is doing his best. He has shown understanding and true flexibility. His decision to withdraw from Lebanon is certainly another point in his favour," Al-Majid said.

"There is no lack of desire on our part to improve the atmosphere," Al-Majid said, stressing that the return of an Egyptian ambassador to Israel has been linked to a number of points which are being fulfilled.

"The decision to withdraw from Lebanon is a very encouraging sign. We believe your government is serious in its decision to withdraw. There are also some encouraging signs regarding the attitude towards the Palestinians in the West Bank and in Gaza."

Speaking in an interview with *THE JERUSALEM POST* at his office overlooking the Nile, the foreign minister explained however, that President Mubarak's original idea was to encourage the peace process including the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. This is Egypt's responsibility as, perhaps, "the only country in the area that can do so."

In Egypt's view the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is a turning point, because it is opening the way," Al-Majid stressed. "We want to encourage reasonable voices in Israel which say let us try, let us see what will come of it.

"If you look at history, nothing of the sort has happened in the area like the February 11 document between Jordan and the Palestinians. Any chance for peace should not be missed. It is very much worthwhile trying," Al-Majid said, stressing that Egypt is behind the Amman agreement, as are other moderate Arab countries. "Iraq is supporting it as well," he added, having returned from a special mission to Baghdad three days ago.

Asked whether Egypt had not retreated from Mubarak's recent interview with *THE NEW YORK TIMES* in which he referred to "moderate Palestinians" who should be members of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, Al-Majid said it is only logical that when we say "moderate Palestinians" we have to choose our words carefully.

"What is important is that we are taking and stating a position, because we believe in Egypt's responsibility. The various interpretations of the Jordanian-Palestinian declaration are marginal. Whether you like it or not, the Palestinians have democratic institutions.

"It is, of course, Israel's right and privilege to say that we cannot talk to such a (PLO) delegation, or to say that we do not like an international conference. But then we are blocked. There is reference in the Jordanian-Palestinian paper to UN resolutions and to Security Council resolutions that include Resolution 242.

"You are asking too much from someone coming to negotiations. You should ask yourselves what such a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation really means. For what would it be formed? With

whom would it negotiate? That is what counts," Al-Majid said, carefully avoiding using the term PLO throughout the interview.

"I am really trying to bring to you our message of wanting to work hard for the peace process. The voices we heard from Israel are certainly reasonable voices, although there are also other voices. We are definitely trying to assure you that we are genuine in our move. It is a very difficult and very, very long road. But Egypt is trying to show a certain way of taking the option for a peaceful solution, and that is what counts," Al-Majid said.

"With the February 11 Jordanian-Palestinian agreement a certain process has started. If we go into interpretations, we will lose touch with the original idea. President Mubarak has expressed some ideas for a dialogue. First the U.S. with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and at a later stage, direct negotiations. We are working towards creating a proper atmosphere, but the peace has to be reciprocated, it cannot remain a one-way street."

Speaking of the state of the Israel-Egyptian peace, Al-Majid said that Egypt has recently taken a number of decisions to be helpful.

"We are in the process of trying to resolve differences. The recent visits of (Energy Minister Moshe) Shahal and of (Prime Minister Office Director-General Avraham) Tamir were successful. Israel's participation in the recent Cairo book fair was a very clear position taken by the government. We also agreed to let tourists land on the Coral Island (south of Elat), and have agreed to arrangements at the Canada [refugee] camp across the border at Rafah."

Ambassador Moshe Sason is also helpful and instrumental in resolving problems, Al-Majid said. "But Tabah is problem number one," Al-Majid said. "Please do not underestimate the importance of this question for us although only some 800 square metres are at issue. We have a strong public opinion and Tabah is a serious, touchy and delicate matter. You left Tabah in 1957. Why should General Sharon come now and say, 'I am not withdrawing'?"

Declining to say whether Egypt would be prepared to accept a joint venture solution for Tabah for the time being, Al-Majid said, however, we hope we will find a solution to this thorny question."

"We have nothing against you as people to people," Al-Majid explained, recalling that he was present when Mubarak met recently with a group of Israeli tourists in Aswan and had a friendly chat with them and posed for pictures. Al-Majid dismissed anti-Israel statements by Egyptian journalists, claiming that these were made before last week's elections to Egypt's press syndicate and were caused by the fact that Egypt now has opposition papers.

As to the prospects for a summit meeting between Mubarak and Peres, Al-Majid stated the formal position that "we have to prepare the summit well. We are not for summit meetings for the sake of a summit. In my pleasant meeting with Foreign Minister Shamir in New York last September, I quoted to him President Reagan's statement that a Soviet-American summit should take place only after it was properly prepared.

Arens Attacks Handling of Al-Baz Meeting

TA050536 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Last night Minister Moshe Arens attacked the manner in which the meeting with Egyptian Envoy Usamah al-Baz was conducted. In a meeting of the Likud faction, Arens said that Al-Baz did not bring any invitation to the prime minister, and did not speak about a new initiative, but only raised suggestions. Therefore, according to Arens, Peres' announcement that he accepts the Egyptian president's invitation was out of place. According to Minister Arens, Al-Baz acted arrogantly. He divulged that during the meeting there was an argument between himself and Ministers Weizman and Rabin on the issue of whether the Camp David accords will be the basis for negotiations.

Shamir Calls For Meeting of Lebanese Faction Leaders

TA041429 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has called on Lebanese President al-Jumayyil to immediately call a meeting of the faction leaders in Lebanon and to convince them to stop their attacks on IDF soldiers. In his opinion, this is the only way to achieve quiet in southern Lebanon. Minister Shamir said that Israel will continue to carry out its ironfisted policy in all villages harboring terrorists and murders.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that Minister Shamir was speaking at a ceremony in Kibbutz Tel Hay marking 11 Adar [date of a famous battle in 1920 between Jewish settlers and Arabs]

Rabin Expects Continual Confrontation With Shi'ites

TA050637 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin did not have good news yesterday. He said that Shi'ite terrorism cannot be solved by a dialogue, and this is the main challenge currently facing us in the battle against terrorism. The minister was speaking at the Tel Aviv Museum during a memorial commemorating 10 years since the death of Colonel 'Uzi Ya'iri in the terrorist attack on the Savoy Hotel in Tel Aviv. Here is an excerpt of the defense minister's remarks on the issue of Shi'ite terrorism:

[Begin Rabin recording] It appears that there will be no alternative to arriving at some sort of coexistence with this terrorism by means of a confrontation — a controlled confrontationbased upon our battle norms — while maintaining the values cultivated by the IDF. However, I believe that without reaching a state of continual confrontation, and we will make it clear that it is inconceivable for terrorism to occur without an appropriate military answer, the problem of the security of the Galilee and its settlements will not be solved. [end recording]

IDF Spokesman Denies Accelerated Withdrawal

TA050523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] The IDF spokesman denied reports that the IDF has speeded up the withdrawal from the eastern sector and has handed installations over to the Lebanese Army. He emphasized that the withdrawal will be done according to the IDF plan and timetable. The IDF spokesman was reacting to Beirut radio reports that the IDF withdrew from posts in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' and Rashayya yesterday, and has begun to prepare the evacuation of Jabal al-Baruk. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the evacuation of the eastern sector will take from 8 to 10 weeks. Following the withdrawal, the IDF will be deployed along a line south of Jabal Safi and Al-Qir'awn Lake, and about 1 km south of Rashayya.

IDF Conducting Searches in Village of Sil'a

TA050936 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0930 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] AP reports that the IDF entered the village of Sil'a in southern Lebanon this morning. Searches were conducted in the houses, and the men were interrogated in the local school. According to the AP report, the force also included a tank and two armored personnel carriers. The village of Sil'a is located 15 km east of Tyre.

HADASH Condemns 'Ironfisted' Policy in Lebanon

TA021642 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1630 GMT 2 Mar 85

["HADASH Announcement" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 2 Mar (ITIM) — A special announcement released by the HADASH Executive states the following:

HADASH vehemently condemns the cruel acts and "ironfisted " policy lately adopted by the Israeli army in Lebanon. HADASH puts the direct responsibility for this on Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin who thus joins Ari'el Sharon as another person responsible for the disaster of the miserable Lebanese war that has not yet ended. Bitter experience has proved that the "ironfisted" policy does not lead to any solution but rather increases hatred and brings about more catastrophes and victims. On the 1,000th day of the Lebanese war, HADASH states that the only way to stop the war and disaster in Lebanon is to withdraw immediately and unconditionally to the international border.

Consul in Turkey Denies Remarks on Armenian Massacre

TA041223 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Israel's consul general in Istanbul, Moshe Ben-Tziyoni, has strongly denied statements attributed to him by the Turkish daily *MILLIYET* about the massacre of Armenians by Turks in 1917. According to *MILLIYET*, Ben-Tziyoni said there was no genocide of Armenians in Turkey, and there is no resemblance between the killing of Armenians and the holocaust. Ben-Tziyoni said this morning he responded to a reporter's question about an article in the paper connecting Israel with Armenian terror groups active in Turkey. Ben-Tziyoni told the reporter Israel was opposed to all forms of terror and is prepared to cooperate in action against international terrorism, but he had not referred at all to the history of the Armenians and the Turks, the holocaust, or any other matter apart from the war against terrorism.

Foreign Currency Reserves Drop in February

TA031037 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0952 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Israel's foreign currency reserves dropped last month by $135 million and now stand at $2.184 billion. In February, the government injected about 152 billion shekels into the economy, about 10 percent less than in January.

Treasury To Finance Six New Settlements

TA011122 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Mar 85 p 1

[Report by Gid'on Alon]

[Text] An internal document of the World Zionist Organization [WZO] Land Settlement Department, submitted to the WZO General Council's Finance Committee last week, reveals that six new settlements, the establishment of which was approved by the Cabinet, will be set up in Judaea and Samaria this year. Four of them will be rural settlements for which the Land Settlement Department will be responsible. They are: Ne'ot Adummim, 'Asa'el, Migdalim, and Maskiyyot (in the Jordan Rift Valley). The other settlements are: Betar and Avne Hefez, and they will be urban settlements that will be the Housing and Construction Ministry's responsibility.

The document says that "the four rural settlements will be established this year by the Land Settlement Department and financed with a special budget to be granted by the Finance Ministry." At this stage, the Treasury's budget proposal includes the sum of $2 million for "the establishment of settlments." The head of the Land Settlement Department, Nisim Zvili, said that this is a financial commitment that can only be realized in the second half of the 1985-1986 fiscal year. Government sources confirmed last night that a special budget, beyond the $30 million that constitutes the Land Settlement Department's regular budget and is slated only for the development of existing settlements beyond the green line, will be required for the establishment of the six settlements.

West Bank Demographic Figures Analyzed

TA050824 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 Mar 85 p 5

[Article by Joel Greenberg: "The West Bank Numbers Game"]

[Text] "The political debate has been overtaken by events," says Miron Benvenisti about the figures released recently by his West

Bank Data Base Project, which show that the number of Jewish settlers in the West Bank has doubled in the last two years.

Benvenisti's three-year-old research group has been collecting, computerizing and assessing figures published in the last 10 years on West Bank settlement.

Its latest report showed that by the end of 1984 there were a total of 42,600 Israelis, comprising 9,000 families, living in 114 settlements. In 1982 there were 20,600 settlers in 71 settlements. This, according to the report, means an average growth rate of 2,000 families a year.

The rest of Benvenisti's figures outline the current patterns of West Bank settlement.

Most of the settlers — 71.5 per cent — live in close proximity to Jerusalem (41 per cent) and Tel Aviv (30.5 per cent), and the majority are concentrated in 15 larger settlements (72.5 per cent). A quarter of all the settlers live in the Ma'ale Adummim township east of Jerusalem.

These figures show a sharp rise over 1982, when only 57.5 per cent lived in the West Bank close to Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. The report found that the average annual growth rate for settlers around Tel Aviv was 130 per cent, which Benvenisti attributes to the expansion of West Bank dormitory communities within easy commuting distance of the city. A 204 per cent average annual growth rate was noted in settlers south of Hebron, an area virtually unsettled by Jews in 1982.

According to the report, relatively fewer settlers live on the West Bank mountain ridge (20 per cent), and only 8.5 per cent live in the Jordan Valley. There was almost no increase in settlement in the Valley between 1982 and 1984, and only modest gains in the mountain areas — an annual average of 20 per cent.

The mountain ridge contains most of the hard-core, ideologically motivated settlers of Gush Emunim, and the Jordan Valley is included in the Alignment's settlement plan. The settlements in what might be called the metropolitan areas are largely populated by less ideologically motivated settlers who moved there in quest of better housing at cheaper cost, Benvenisti explains.

His figures show that 42 per cent of West Bank settlements have up to 20 families, 38 per cent have between 20 and 50 families, and the remaining 20 per cent have 50 or more families.

The report shows that 50 per cent of the settlers are religious, and notes that this is the fastest growing settler group, increasing at an average annual rate of 60 per cent.

The growth in the number of settlers was reflected in a rapid increase in new construction in the West Bank during 1981 and 1982. In the latter year, new construction in the West Bank was 10 per cent of the total new construction in Israel. Although these figures dropped considerably in 1983 and 1984 due to the economic crunch, Benvenisti says the existing stock of housing could maintain the current settler growth through 1986.

"Even if there is a subsequent fall-off to settlers," he says, "no one will be counting anymore, because the large settlements will be firmly established."

Benvenisti predicts that, barring major political changes and given the trends shown by his figures, the number of Israeli settlers in the West Bank will reach 100,000 by the end of the decade. Most will continue to concentrate in the metropolitan areas, reaching 80 per cent of the total settler population by 1990.

The report found that almost the entire increase in settlers in the last two years occurred in larger, well-established settlements. Only scores of families live in settlements established during 1982-84, and 80 per cent of the dwellings under construction are in the larger townships. This means that "the construction of new settlements (like the six decided upon recently) has no demogeographic but only demonstrative-political significance."

"Under existing conditions," says Benvenisti, "the effective halt of settlement activity can only mean a freeze on construction, in existing and viable urban centres."

But this is not likely to happen.

"The current government is committed to maintaining the status quo, which is developing on its own and leads to a growth of existing large settlements. This growth is now automatic, and is the product of a whole network of factors which are no longer directly controlled by the government. Private and public companies develop the settlements and sell their flats on the open market, and that no longer depends on this or that cabinet decision.

"The only way to stop the process would be to cancel the development-area status of the territories, and the mortgages and loans given to settlers."

This is an administratively complicated and politically costly task, which the government is incapable of undertaking, Benvenisti says. "It would expose the government to charges of interference in the free market, and call into question everything that has been done till now." Instead, the Alignment ministers take the easier course, seizing on symbols like Khirbat al-Rumaythah and haggling over the establishment of six new settlements, whose construction only costs $2m.[million]-$3m. and which will never grow anyway. This, he says, is a copout, a way of showing firmness on the declarative level while in practice maintaining the status quo, which favours expansion of existing settlement complexes and militates against territorial compromise.

"Talk of the settlements withering away is nonsense," says Benvenisti. In addition he maintains, the growth of the metropolitan-area settler population has an undeniable political effect on the Israeli electorate. While the Gush Emunim settlers are creating their own political and economic infrastructure — embodied in their "qasi-independent" regional councils, the less ideological suburban settlers are naturally averse to any talk of territorial compromise, which they fear could deprive them of their homes. Many of them, for these personal reasons, join the Likud camp when they move across the green line.

But beyond the electoral implications, Benvenisti detects an unreadiness in government circles to stem what he believes is the tide flowing against a territorial settlement.

He is pessimistic about what some consider to be encouraging figures in his report — the sparse settler population in most of the West Bank, which could make it easier to return those areas in a potential political settlement.

"The number of people isn't the determining factor, but rather the political will." That will is lacking, and Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has given the West Bank a lower priority than the more pressing problems of Lebanon and the economy. Meanwhile, the government continues to create ballast against any momentum on the issue.

"The question isn't if in a territorial compromise the less ideological suburban settlers will be more willing than others to give up their homes in return for compensation," Benvenisti argues, "But whether we'll even reach that point."

He says the Alignment no longer considers the Jordan Valley part of the area under discussion, and its consensus with the Likud on the West Bank Dormitory Communities leaves only a narrow strip of territory about which to negotiate.

As increasing numbers of people move into these communities, he says, cabinet ministers who oppose further settlement are caught in an insoluble dilemma. If they give the settlers government services, they legitimize their presence, and if they cut them off, they risk accusations of neglecting their duty to their constituents.

Benvenisti talks about a "snowball effect" which is rapidly pushing matters to the point of no return. The situation requires immediate decisions, because preserving the status quo means the continued inertial growth of the large settlements. "The Gush Emunim settlers have won," he says. "They've pushed the majority to the brink of catastrophe."

Despite his ominous prophetic tone, Benvenisti insists that he wants to de-mystify the whole issue of settlement and view it through the sober perspective of dry facts and figures. He wants to "de-politicize the issues," to steer it away from the geo-strategic to the demo-geographic, urban level."

But even in purely numerical terms, Benvenisti's figures are lower than those released by the World Zionist Organization [WZO]and the settlers themselves. The WZO settlement department puts the current number of West Bank settlers at 50,000 the Judaea and Samaria Settlers Council at about 52,000.

"Every side finds what is convenient for it in my figures," Benvenisti says. "The settlers say my numbers are too small, and the doves say I'm exaggerating. I'm just a mirror they want to break."

Resolutions Adopted by OAU Ministerial Council
AB042100 Dakar PANA in English 1148 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 4 March (PANA) — The OAU Council of Ministers adopted over the weekend resolutions of Committees A and B charged with political issues and cultural, scientific, educational and social affairs.

Committee A's resolutions focussed on cooperation agreements between the OAU and the League of Arab States (LAS) in the field of sanctions against South Africa and Israel, the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA II) with a view to following up implementation of its projects, cooperation between the OAU and the Council for the Development of Economy and Social Research in Africa (Codesria), agreement between the OAU and the Arab League Scientific Educational and Cultural Organization (Alesco) and endorsing the African Accounting Council as an OAU specialised agency.

Committee B's 13 resolutions include one on an Africa dictionary for traditional medicine and the convening of an annual meeting for African ministers of health to coordinate Africa's stand before the World Health Organization's annual conference (WHO).

The plenary committee's 16 resolutions include recommendations on:

(1) The root causes of refugees in Africa, a report on which was requested to be prepared for the 42d session of the Ministerial Council, bearing concrete recommendations for the solution of the refugee problem in Africa.

(2) The Middle East, condemning Israel's illegal occupation of Arab lands and appealing to the international community to exert pressure on Israel in all fields in order to compel it [to] comply with the decisions of the international community.

(3) Palestine, condemning Israel's expansionist colonialist racist and terrorist actions against Palestinians and the collusion between Israel and South Africa, supporting the Arab peace plan adopted at 12th Arab summit held at Fes on 9 September 1982.

(4) Afro-Arab cooperation, encouraging the strengthening of Afro-Arab cooperation within the framework of the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Amman strategy, calling for the adherence to the programme of work defined for the meetings of the organs of Afro-Arab cooperation, supporting the convening of the joint Afro-Arab ministerial conference in Tripoli next April, further favoring the necessary measures to finalise the two studies respectively devoted to the promotion of trade exchanges between African and Arab countries and the promotion and guarantee of Afro-Arab investments.

(5) Namibia, unequivocally condemning the continued illegal occupation of Namibia against the will of the people and in defiance of the international community, condemning the U.S. policy of constructive engagement with racist South Africa, [words indistinct] creation of the multi-party conference, reaffirming support for the legitimacy of the armed liberation struggle, commending SWAPO and deciding to remain resolute on the UN question of Namibia's independence as a priority matter.

(6) Current situation in South Africa, supporting the legitimate struggle being waged by the national liberation movements in all forms, condemning the murder of defenceless demonstrators at Crossroads, the continued campaign of repression against the opponents of apartheid, hailing Nelson Mandela's rejection of conditional release and demanding his immediate release, condemning death sentences imposed by Pretoria on Sipho Bridge Xulu and Clarance Faith Payi, members of ANC, and entrusting the African group at the UN to convene an urgent meeting of the UN security Council on the grave situation in South Africa. [passage indistinct]

Interim Policy Committee Named
AB041755 Lagos NAN in English 1600 GMT 4 Mar 85

[By James Bello]

[Text] Addis Ababa, March 4 (NAN) — Nigeria and 11 other countries were today named to form the OAU Interim Policy Committee to take charge of a special emergency assistance fund for drought and fire in Africa. The 12-nation ministerial body will act as the supreme organ of the fund whose functions include policy determination and drawing up of the criteria for and approval of loans or grants, an OAU spokesman, Dr Ibrahim Dagash, told newsmen in Addis Ababa today.

Speaking at the close of the foreign ministerial council meeting, which began in Addis Ababa on Feb. 25, Dr Dagash named the other countries in the committee as Algeria, Libya, Tanzania, Cameroon, Mozambique, Burundi, Mali, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Kenya and Botswana. He said that the committee was also expected to mobilise resources for the fund, formulate its statutes as well as rules and operating procedures.

Nigeria has since pledged five million dollars (about 4.3 million naira) to the fund, while Algeria and Libya have also promised to contribute 10 million dollars (about N8.6 million) each.

Addressing the closing session earlier, its chairman, Mr William Eteki Mboumoua, who is Cameroon's foreign minister, appealed to the three countries to make good their pledges in the shortest possible time. Mr Mboumoua, a one-time secretary-general of the OAU, also appealed to all African and non-African states to make contributions to the fund, adding, "It is high time we move away from mere words to concrete actions on issues affecting the continent."

The east Africa correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) quotes Mr Mboumoua as saying that although economic issues should remain at the forefront, Africa must show more concern about the fate of "brothers and sisters" in southern Africa.

The chairman called for increased support for the frontline states and the liberation movements, emphasising that "We have given them enough verbal commitment, it is now time for us to translate this into concrete, material and financial support." Mr Mboumoua further urged members to pay up their arrears of contributions to the Special Liberation Fund, now said to be 40 million dollars (about N34.4 million).

Nigeria's delegation to the meeting was headed by the external affairs minister, Dr Ibrahim Gambari.

Angolan Envoy Holds Talks

MB041622 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Intense diplomatic activity is being carried out in Addis Ababa by Deputy Minister of External Relations Venancio da Moura, the representative of the People's Republic of Angola at the OAU Council of Ministers.

Last Saturday, the Angolan representative held meetings separate from the proceedings of the OAU ministerial meeting. He met with a number of political figures participating in the Addis Ababa meeting, namely the Somali minister of finance and the foreign affairs ministers of Mali, Niger, Ivory Coast, Algeria, and Congo. During the meetings, Venancio da Moura briefed them on the situation in southern Africa and the efforts made by the People's Republic of Angola to bring about a climate of peace, stability, and security to this region of Africa.

Other issues were discussed during these meetings, notably Angola's preparations for the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries, scheduled for Luanda in September, and other issues related to bilateral cooperation. The same issues had previously been raised to the delagates of the OAU ministerial meeting by Venancio da Moura last Friday.

Comrade Venancio da Moura again referred to the contents of the letter that Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the People's Republic of Angola, recently sent to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The letter contained Angola's proposal to the U.S. Government concerning the successful outcome of the ongoing negotiations for peace in southern Africa.

The OAU ministerial meeting is expected to close in Addis Ababa today.

ALGERIA

PDRY Chairman Holds Talks With President

LD050744 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Private political talks were held yesterday evening between President Chedli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the party, and President 'Ali Nasir Mohammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY. The talks were enlarged later to include the members of the Algerian and the Yemeni delegations.

Brother Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and foreign minister met with Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, the PDRY foreign minister.

Seeks Steadfastness Front Revival

LD041231 Kuwait KUNA in English 1113 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Algiers, March 4 (KUNA) — President of the Democratic Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is due to have talks here Monday with his Algerian counterpart Chadli Bendjedid on latest Arab developments, amidst reports that the South Yemeni president was canvassing support for the revival of the Steadfastness Front.

President Muhammad has so far visited Syria and Libya, which are also members of the five-member Steadfastness Front, formed following the visit to occupied Jeruslaem by former Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat in 1977.

The front, which also groups the Palestine Liberation Organization, has been formed to counter the settlement policy pursued by Al-Sadat in late 1970's which led to the Camp David accords between Egypt, Israel and the U.S. in 1978 and the Israeli-Egyptian treaty in 1979.

Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam paid a surprise visit to Tripoli Sunday where he was received by Libya's second man in command 'Abd al-Salam Jallud who arrived in Algiers last night. Khaddam, who later returned to Damascus yesterday, met in Tripoli with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi but there was no word on specific issues discussed.

In Kuwait, meanwhile, a daily newspaper said Monday the South Yemeni president is exploring the possibility of reviving the Steadfastness Front and that he presented his idea to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad during his recent visit to Damascus. *AL-QABAS* said President al-Asad has suggested that President Muhammad make visits to both Tripoli and Algiers to explore the views of the Libyan and Algerian leaders toward the idea. The paper, quoting unidentified Palestinian sources, said Presidents Asad and Muhammad have discussed the revival of the front as a counter measure against the last month's agreement reached between King Husayn of Jordan and the PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the new Egyptian initiative which calls for direct talks between Israel, the U.S., Egypt and a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation.

The Egyptian initiative, the paper said, has been described by Al-Asad as no less dangerous than the visit of Al-Sadat to Jerusalem. The Syrian president has proposed the formation of a wide Palestinian front that groups Palestinian organizations opposed to 'Arafat to replace the PLO in the Steadfastness Front, the sources told the newspaper.

AL-QABAS went on to say that President al-Asad had said he is going to contact the Soviet leadership to convince them to back the Steadfastness Front.

Meanwhile, an official announcement here said the second man in the ruling National Liberation front Mohamed Cherif Messaadia has met yesterday with the head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi and discussed "Palestinian developments and the situation in the Arab world in general." Qaddumi arrived here yesterday accompanied by Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), but no other details were available on the visit of the two ranking Palestinian officials.

LIBYA

Further Reportage on General People's Congress

Resolutions Passed

LD032059 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1535 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Resolutions of the General People's Congress read by unidentified deputy secretary of the General People's Congress at its closing session in Tripoli — live]

[Excerpts] Resolutions of the people's congresses in their 3d ordinary session for 93/94 from the death of the prophet corresponding to 84 [1984] drawn by the plenary meeting of the basic people's congresses, popular committees, trade unions, vocation associations and societies the General People's Congress, in its 10th ordinary session in the period from 5 to 9 Jamada al-Akhir 1394 from the date of the death of the prophet, corresponding to 26 February to 2 March, 1985.

The basic popular congresses have decided to approve the memorandum on the transfer of responsibilities and duties connected with external security and the Jamahiriyah security authority to the General People's Committee for Justice and to reorganize it according to rules mentioned in the memorandum, taking into consideration the remarks of the basic people's congresses especially:

1. Consolidating the security sector with revolutionary elements which believe in the causes of Jamahiriyah and are concerned with the security and comfort of the country;
2. Supporting the General People's Committee for Justice with the necessary resources which will enable it to fulfill its duties;
3. Amending Article 3 enabling the General People's Committee to issue a decree reorganizing the Justice Secretariat in line with the provisions of this law and taking into consideration Law 13 regarding the popular committees and the amended Law 14.

Foreign policy

1. The report of the People's Committee of the Popular Bureau for Foreign Liaison: The basic popular congresses express their satisfaction with the contents of the report presented by the Popular Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, stressing the following notes:

A. Support the Popular Bureau for Foreign Liaison to increase its effectiveness in order to confront the imperialist forces hostile to the Arab nation;

B. Affirm the stand with the causes of liberation and freedom;

C. Operate in foreign policy through the important Arab, Islamic, African, and international links;

D. Present the activities of the People's Bureau for Foreign liaison stage by stage to the basic people's congresses before they are held by a sufficient period of time.

2. Jamahiriyah's relations with Britain: The congresses affirm the following:

A. Link up the relationship with the British people and their popular organizations;

B. Ask Britain to refrain from harboring and looking after those escaping the justice of the Libyan Arab people and to hand them to the Jamahiriyah;

C. Ask Britain to stop all hostile actions and the tendentious information campaigns against the Jamahiriyah;

D. Ask Britain to release the detained prisoners in Britain and to stop all provocations against Libyan Arab citizens.

3. The agreements and treaties signed during 1984: The basic popular congresses approved the treaties and agreements signed by the Jamahiriyah during 1984 in a way that does not conflict with the prevailing laws in the Jamahiriyah and gives priority to the agreements and treaties signed with the sister Arab countries.

4. Studying the phenomenon of some countries' resumption of their relations with the Egyptian regime:

A. The basic people's congresses have condemned the Arab regimes which have resumed their relations with the Egyptian regime which violate the Arab League Charter and Baghdad summit resolutions;

B. They [the basic congresses] stress the revolutionary and principled stand of boycotting the Egyptian regime until the abrogation of the stable David accords;

C. Instigate the Arab masses and their revolutionary and progressive forces to work to abort the stable David accords.

5. The Zionist expansion in the African Continent:

A. The basic people's congresses have decided to confront the Zionist infiltration in Africa by exposing schemes aimed at controlling the continent by way of an effective and purposeful information initiative;

B. Emphasizing previous decisions on freezing relations with any African country resuming its relations with the Zionists;

C. Backing African liberation movements hostile to colonialism and racism in southern Africa, allied with the Zionist entity;

D. Increasing the linkage of the Jamahiriyah's political, cultural, and economic relations with the African countries;

E. Drawing up a strategic plan for the Arab, African, and Islamic movements to persuade the African countries which have resumed their relations with the Zionists to severe them, and to prevent other countries from resuming their relations.

6. The Palestinian issue and its developments:

A. Continuing the support of the fighting Palestinian factions and particularly the new Fatah movement;

B. Opening the Arab fronts before the Palestinian resistance, unifying its factions inside and outside [Palestine], and calling upon all Palestinians to carry arms to confront the Zionist invaders;

C. Condemning the suspicious moves of the Arab reactionary regimes and the Palestinian revisionists who are aiming to liquidate the central Arab cause — Palestine;

D. Supporting the Syrian and Lebanese Arab people to enable them to effectively confront the Zionist entity;

E. Calling on the Arab People's Congress to put Yasir 'Arafat on trial.

7. The organization of friendship and brotherhood associations:

A. Backing the friendship and brotherhood associations and establishing more of them [words indistinct] particularly with the peoples who support the Arab nation and its issues;

B. Organizing the friendship and brotherhood associations in a general league, provided that the activities of the associations be put to the basic people's congresses;

C. Emphasizing the principle of establishing relations with the peoples through these associations, and employing the associations to propagate the universal theory — the theory of the Jamahiriyah;

D. Coordination to be conducted between the popular circles relating to the associations' programs.

8. Requesting Turkey to hand over the documents which it has, and its responsibility in handing Libya over to Italy: The basic people's congresses have discussed the question of requesting Turkey to hand over the documents which it has and its responsibility in handing over Libya to Italy and have decided the following:

A. Turkey is to bear the historical responsibility for handing over Libya to Italy, and Turkey is requested to return all the documents that it has;

B. Calling on Turkey to sever its relations with the Zionist entity. The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison is to be charged with following up this matter.

9. Calling upon the Arabs to put the Jordanian regime on trial:

A. Condemning the Jordanian regime for its violation of the Baghdad summit resolutions and bypassing Arab unanimity;

B. Backing the Arab revolutionary forces and particularly the Jordanian forces with the aim of overthrowing the capitulative course of the Jordanian regime;

C. Calling on Arab popular organizations and bodies, through the Arab People's Congress, to put the Jordanian regime on trial;

D. To act through the Arab League to boycott the Jordanian regime.

10. Taking a stand vis-a-vis the state which protected the stray dogs:

A. Taking a decisive stand toward the states which protected the fugitives of the stray dogs, and considering it as an aggressive act against the Arab Libyan people which calls for a response;

B. Demanding that the states which protect fugitives to directly hand them over to the Jamahiriyah or through Interpol;

C. Backing the hostile [to the regime] and opposition movements inside any state which protects and shelters the fugitives;

D. Emphasizing the principled stand of the basic people's congresses concerning liquidation and pursuit of the stray dogs.

11. Asking Italy to compensate for the damages resulting from the invasion of Libya:

A. Obliging Italy to pay compensations for the losses incurred by the Arab Libyan people as a result of the fascist Italian invasion of Libya;

B. Asking Italy, Britain, Germany and other states that had planted mines in the Libyan territory to remove them; making them bear the responsibility for the damage caused by the planting of mines and asking them for compensation;

C. Asking the Italian Government to remove the American nuclear warheads from the Comiso base in southern Italy as this constitutes a threat to the Arab Libyan people.

12. Reviewing the unionist steps undertaken with Syria, Algeria, and Tunisia and the respective positions of these states to the African Arab union:

A. Adherence and commitment to all the unionist steps taken with the Arab states;

B. Inviting Syria, Algiera, and Tunisia to observe the unionist agreements concluded with them, and to work for their implementation;

C. Urging all the Arab states to join the African Arab Union as a core for comprehensive Arab unity;

D. Continuing the holding of meetings between the General People's Committee in the Jamahiriyah and the councils of ministers in Tunisia, Algeria, Syria and the YAR, and also between the General People's Congress and the national assemblies of these states.

13. Discussing the Egyptian regime's violation of the Arab republics union:

A. Condemning the Egyptian regime for violating the spirit and resolutions of the Arab republics union, and the fact that its decision to take Egypt out of the union is illegal;

B. Urging the dynamic forces in the Egyptian people to bear their responsibility to this regime that has belittled the unionist will of the Egyptian people;

C. Reactivation of the unionist corporations and inviting the Presidential Council and the Unionist National Assembly to hold a meeting.

Moroccans Attend Secretariat Meeting

LD041932 Tripoli JANA in English 1410 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Thani 14, March 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A brotherly meeting was held last night at the Secretariat of the General People's Congress in Tripoli between the Secretariat of the General People's Congress and several members of the Moroccan Parliament and popular organizations. They confirmed during the meeting the importance and inevitability of Arab unity to confront conspiracies prepared by imperialism and Zionism against the Arab nation. They also reaffirmed the importance of Oujda unity agreement as a step along the path of comprehensive Arab unity.

The secretary of the General People's Congress delivered a speech in the meeting confirming the importance of Arab unity. He explained that there is no future, no security nor stability for the Arab nation but by the realization of unity.

He said the historical accord of Oujda was a growing of the unity of the Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf pointing out that this unity was not directed against anybody. The reactionary voices which circulate base propaganda [words indistinct] against this unity must be confronted because they are imperialist and Zionist trumpets. He also explained to the Moroccan brothers the impact of the terrorist provocations carried out by American imperialism off the Libyan Arab coasts stressing that Gulf of Sidra has no alternative but death.

He went on to say that American imperialism views Arab unity as a terrorist action and the defense of the revolutionary guns realized due to the great Al Fateh revolution, also, as a terrorist act. [sentence as received]

Several Moroccan brothers also delivered speeches expressing the historical solidarity between the Jamahiriyah and Morocco and confirming the importance of the Arab and African Union in contributing to the creation and unification of Arab Maghreb, for the realization of comprehensive Arab unity. They also praised the role of the great Al Fateh revolution in various Arab fields for the sake of realizing Arab unity to confront Zionism and imperialism.

Mauritanians Meet Congress Secretary

LD042017 Tripoli JANA in English 1421 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Jumada Thani, 4 March, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the congresses affairs at the G.P.C. met yesterday morning with the secretary for organi-

zation at the Mauritanian National Salvation Military Committee and his delegation taking part in the Libyan Arab people's celebrations on the 8th anniversary of the declaration of people's authority.

The meeting focused on bilateral relations between the two sisterly countries and means to promote them for the benefit of the two brotherly peoples.

Reportage on Visit of Romanian President

Arrives 4 March; Delegation Named

LD041628 Tripoli JANA in English 1505 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Jumada Thani, 4 March, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania arrived here this afternoon on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiryah as part of the existing cooperation relations between the two friendly countries.

A great reception was held in his honor at Tripoli International Airport headed by the leader of the revolution, Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, secretaries of the General People's Committee, officers of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Jamahiriyah, the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Romania, and members of the Romanian community in Jamahiryah.

President Ceausescu was accompanied by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic co-operation; and the president counsellor Florea Dumitrescu.

Holds Talks With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD041939 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli 4 Mar (JANA) — Talks began this evening in Tripoli between the brother leader of the revolution and Romanian President Ceausescu. The talks were attended by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud; the brother secretaries of the people's committees for foreign liaison, economy and light industries, planning, and social security; the brother secretary of the Arab Libyan People's Bureau in Bucharest; and a number of experts and technicians.

On the Romanian side the talks were attended by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister; Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei; Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Vasile Pungan; Dimitrie Ancuta adviser to the president; Deputy Interior Minister Iulian Vlad; the Romanian ambassador to the Jamahiriyah; and a number of experts and technicians.

Al-Qadhdhafi, Ceausescu Banquet Speeches

NC050808 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution hosted a banquet last night in honor of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Communist Party of Romania and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and his accompanying delegation. In attendance were Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces; Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi; the secretary and members of the General People's Committee; and the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Jamahiriyah.

The brother leader of the revolution delivered a speech in which he greeted President Ceausescu and his accompanying delegation. He said: It gives me pleasure to warmly welcome our great friend and guest, President Nicolae Ceausescu, his wife and the high-ranking delegation accompanying him. We deeply appreciate this visit and hope that it will boost our bilateral cooperation. I would like to express my gratitude for the development of our bilateral relations, which have made splendid progress in all areas.

The brother leader added: I thank our friend Ceausescu and his wife for accepting our invitation and making this visit. Relations between our two countries have made tangible progress as a result of reciprocal summit-level visits. In addition, our friendship has been strengthened. We hope that this friendship will be further strengthened by this visit, which will permit us to exchange views on complicated international issues.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, which plays an important role in the Nonaligned Movement, and Romania, which is noted for its outstanding international activity in world policy, can only benefit the general international situation when they meet to allay tension and contribute to the resolution of current grave international problems, the brother leader said.

The brother leader continued: We certainly share a common concern over the serious deterioration in international relations resulting from the imperialist policy pursued by the capitalist camp. There is the problem of the serious arms race, which has now reached the point of involving weapons in space. We must all participate in ensuring the success of the upcoming talks between the great powers, which are seeking to place weapons in space.

The brother leader said that the Gulf war, the Middle East war, and the Malvinas war are indications of the deterioration previously noted. The people in these areas are living in a state of war and are suffering from the resulting ordeals. There is also the war in East Asia. Thus, there is no peace. The racist policy in Africa and the racist Zionist policy in the Middle East have created constant wars, from which the people, who seek to build their economies in a stable atmosphere, are suffering.

The brother leader noted that the most volatile areas are the Middle East and the Gulf. He said that the imperialist forces are responsible for these wars. He said: We believe that the attempts now being made to achieve peace in the Middle East are doomed

to failure due to the U.S. imperialists' and Israelis' wish to impose peace by force. He asserted: We reject this peace completely. This is not peace, only capitulation. Any such effort that will not permit the Palestinian people to establish their national state in their homeland will not succeed. It is those who are bearing arms in defense of the Palestinian people's cause who will have the final say.

The brother leader said that neither the king of Jordan, the ruler of Egypt, nor others can speak for or do anything to represent the Palestinian people's cause. Yasir 'Arafat is no longer a representative of the Palestinian people. Revolution broke out against him and he was banished from the battlefield. The Amman agreement, consequently, is merely ink on paper. Israel's escalation of the war in southern Lebanon and the operations to annihilate the steadfast Lebanese villages could force the war to expand into Palestine.

The Israelis have proven that their existence negates the Arab nation and, consequently, they themselves have destroyed any chance of peace. We will act to remove the danger that threatens the Arab nation's security and future. The pan-Arab command that has recently emerged to lead the revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland will shoulder this responsibility. Long experience demonstrates that the Israeli camp's presence obstructs peace in the Middle East and the world. It has become clear that this presence feeds on war. The Israelis might actually sacrifice world peace in pursuit of their interests. They are clearly working to create a confrontation between the great powers in the region.

The brother leader added: We are not against the Jews, but we, and the world, are opposed to Zionism. The United Nations defines Zionism as a form of racism and, consequently, the destruction of Zionism would serve peace. Zionism is the new Nazism and fascism. World peace is in danger as long as Zionism is active and alive. Those who love peace must fight Zionism, as they fought Nazism and facism. Peace can only be established when racism in South Africa and Palestine is eradicated. Peace in general can only be perpetuated when the imperialist forces' weapons are destroyed.

The brother leader further said: We will continue to promote the people's struggle to destroy imperialism and racism. We can declare that all negative efforts have come to nought. The Palestinians will struggle to liberate their cities, from Akko, Haifa, Yafu and Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Jewry cannot be recognized as a state and we do not recognize the act of turning Ethiopian citizens into Israelis. This is subversion and oppression, as clearly defined in international concepts.

Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian Communist Party Central Committee secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, responded, greeting the brother leader of the revolution and the audience. He said that relations between Libya and Romania have been developing constantly. He noted that high-level and other meetings have opened new and expanding vistas in the development of cooperative relations.

President Ceausescu expressed satisfaction with the progress made in bilateral relations. He said: I would like to express my deep satisfaction with the good relations that exist between our two countries. I would also like to express my conviction that this visit will be an important factor in further strengthening and expanding our cooperative relations. Today we began to exchange views and opinions on certain international issues. We can say that we are now in a serious phase in international relations, one that even affects the future of life, because of the arms race, particularly as involves nuclear arms.

President Ceausescu added: I agree with my friend Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi that it is necessary to stop the nuclear arms race and to secure world peace, for these issues concern all of the world's people. All countries, regardless of social system, must hasten to make efforts to resolve these issues and to ensure the prompt cessation of the deployment of the new missiles and nuclear weapons in Europe.

The Romanian president emphasized the need to promote solidarity and cooperation among the Third World countries, so that solutions to their economic problems can be found and issues related to the establishment of a new economic order can be addressed.

On the Middle East issue, the Romanian president said: We have always asserted and will continue to assert that it is necessary for Israel to withdraw from all occupied Arab territory and for the Palestinian people to determine their future and establish their independent state, for this is the only way to find a comprehensive solution to Middle East issues. President Ceausescu expressed the hope that a solution will be found for the Gulf war. He said: We are seeking a political solution to the conflict between Iran and Iraq and to all other issues.

President Ceausescu stressed the need for struggle to defeat any attempt to dominate the world's people. He emphasized the need for struggle to reduce weaponry, establish world peace, and preserve the people's sovereignty and independence.

In conclusion, President Ceausescu noted his satisfaction with the strong relations linking the two countries and expressed the hope that further cooperation between Romania and the Jamahiriyah will develop.

AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR on Visit

LD041951 Tripoli JANA in English 1821 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Thani 11, March 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — *AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR* paper today wrote an article in which it refuted cheap allegations by certain world news agencies that have tried to fish in troubled water by making up a relation between the Romanian president's visit to the Jamahiriyah and what is taking place in the Middle East: the deals, the suspicious plans and the role played by whom in them. The article under the title "Fishing in the Pool of Nicolae" reads as follows:

No wonder, for some time now the imperialists, the reactionaries and the Zionists have been spelling out such little nasty things aiming at deforming the Jamahiriyah's stands and policies. In this process they do not hesitate to utilize all their powers and agents. We have no doubt about it: Their objective is to black out

the stands of the peoples, to deform its will and to resist its free and progressive options.

Within this context, it is not a surprise that again they are projecting their dreams relating to the implementation of plans aiming to liquidate the Palestinian cause and the Arab entity as a whole under the pretext of peace initiatives so called.

But let us make it clear: We will stick to the cause of liberating Palestine from the Zionist invaders and to the liberation of the Arab land from the imperialists till death. Moreover, the Jamahiriyah's stand in rejecting the Camp David accord and its supplements such as Reagan's, Fes's, Husayn-'Arafat's and Mubarak's is well known to the friends as well as to the enemies.

Here, we are not in need for repeating that stand. We would only want to remind the people about the important and outstanding role by the leader of the First of September Great Revolution in instigating the masses of the Arab nation to adopt the dictum of "national battle — national fight," to establish the steadfastness front, to resist and to liquidate traitor Al-Sadat, to abrogate the 17th May treacherous treaty, and to defeat the Atlantic forces in Lebanon and force them to escape.

Similarly, we would like to remind the people about the Jamahiriyah's role, when its leader encouraged the support to Syria's resistance against the 10th crusade, the birth of the new movement within Fatah, the unification of the Palestinian factions opposing surrender and the increase in the operations by the Lebanese and Palestinian national resistance. In this respect, we would also like to refer to the leader's continuous instigating role for the Arab masses to establish the Arab's sole, legitimate entity from the ocean to the Gulf.

We are just mentioning few examples of what the Jamahiriyah has paid in blood, money, weapons and suffering for the sake of a sacred cause and for the sake of saving the Arab nation from total destruction.

By repeating the above mentioned we would like to stress that there will be no co-existence on the Arab land with the strangers, the Zionist invaders: It is either Zionist entity or the Arab nation.

Furthermore, those submissive rulers who humiliated the Arab nation and shook hands with the imperialists and the Zionists should be physically liquidated in punishment for the crimes they committed against the Arab nation and its martyrs. We believe this is the final stage in the dialectic of the revolutionary struggle.

Such campaigns, and suspicious steps that have been cooked and spread by imperialist, Zionist and reactionary circles will, in fact, encourage us to accelerate the process of expelling the Zionist racist entity from the Arab land and of liquidating the clique of the submissive reactionary rulers who queue up for the American "Black House." It will also increase our determination to realize the whole Arab unity from the ocean to the Gulf and to start establishing a command for the revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland, for the sake of liberating the Arab land inch by inch even if we have to wash it with blood and cover it with dead bodies. We will carry out that to take our revenge on those who humiliate the Arab nation by heading to the American "Black House" and those who queue up to lick the shoes of the elderly in the Congress and American protocol.

We do not forget the ugly horrific massacres committed by the Zionist invaders in Deir Yasin, Kifr Qasim, Sabra, Shatilla, Damur, An Khartoub region. Recently similar acts took place on villages in the Tyre area Dayr Qanun al Nahr, Birj Rihal, Bidyas, 'Abbasiyah, Tura, Tirdiba and Mairakah which long for confrontation with the Zionists to take their revenge.

The visit of the Romanian president to Jamahiriyah does not exceed its being in the framework of consolidating the relations between both the Libyan Arab people and the Romanian people, and the joint cooperation to serve the bilateral relations between the two nations.

Non-Arabs do not have the right to talk about the Arab nation and the Palestinian cause, because the traces of their crimes are still visible on the Arab soil. These crimes of massing and gathering of multi-national Zionists on Palestine establish the racist Zionist entity in the body of the Arab nation. Our nation knows too well those who made the Zionist invasion of Palestine so easy, those who prepare plans of surrender for the rulers in the Arab region and those who are used by Zionism as a flexible tool to implement and realize its dreams and expansionist projects.

The Romanian president does not have the courage, when speaking with the leader of the revolution, to discuss any project or a stance other than the stance of support and backing to the struggle and fight of the Palestinian people to return to their occupied homeland, to annihilate the Zionists entity and to clear the invaders out of the Arab homeland. This is so because he, and others, know only too well that the leader was the one who said: "Golan will only be liberated with blood, Tiberias will be flooded by blood, and Palestine only be liberated with blood."

Those who gamble on the Romanian president's visit to Jamahiriyah have placed their bet on the losing horse. Our people will never draw back from its principled stances with regard to the support to revolutionary Palestinian factions that rejected the defeatist projects, the opening of volunteering [as received] door to Arabs for: militarily training them, supply them with money and arms to head for Palestine to liberate it from the Zionist imperialist horrific tyranny.

The clear truth all gamblers on the Romanian president's visit to Jamahiriyah should know is this:"Jamahiriyah is neither Al-Sadat's Egypt, nor Husayn's Jordan, nor Abu Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] resistance. It is the platform of international revolution, leader of Arab and international rejection, fortress of steadfastness, destiny for world revolutionaries and the one that tore defeatist and humilitating accords."

Practically, the world is divided into two forces: revolutionary force with our Arab nation, in its confrontation with this savage attack, must expose this blatant lie. To show the bright truth by adopting all forces and factions that reject defeatist projects, and offer it support and aid.

Romanian Coverage of President Ceausescu's Visit

For Romanian media coverage of the visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah by Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian head of state and party, his wife Elena, and other officials, which began on 4 March, see the Romania section of the 5 March Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Syria's Khaddam Arrives in Tripoli 2 Mar

NC030654 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] The Syrian vice president, Brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, arrived in Tripoli last night. Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud met him on arrival at Tripoli International Airport.

Departs Tripoli 3 Mar

LD032138 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic, left Tripoli today at noon after taking part in the celebrations held yesterday to mark the eighth anniversary of the rise of the people's authority in the birth of the first Jamahiriyah in history.

Brother Khaddam told the JANA correspondent that his visit to the Jamahiriyah dealt with issues of interest to the Arab nation and relations between the two sister countries.

Tripoli Comments on Bush's Visit to Sudan

LD041515 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Excerpt] American Vice President George Bush, will arrive today in Khartoum on the first leg of his suspect tour to a number of African states which will last for several days. He will endeavor to perpetuate the American military presence on the African Continent and to tie the present and future of these states to the imperialist American wheel.

George Bush, during his visit to Sudan, is seeking to achieve a number of imperialist objectives, which are hostile to Africa as a whole and to the Arab nation in particular. Among these objectives is the planning, with the regime of the lackey Numayri, to bury nuclear waste in Sudan. It is the issue which has been rejected by a number of European countries because of the dangers it poses to the life of their citizens.

The second objective George Bush is seeking to achieve with the lackey Numayri concerns the implementation of a second phase of the transfer of the Falasha Jews from Sudan to occupied Palestine. This stage will begin when George Bush goes on a tour of refugee camps, where the process of selection will be carried out for the transfer operation.

The other objective which will be the focus of talks between George Bush and his accompanying delegation — which includes Crocker, the assistant state secretary for African affairs and Peter McPherson the director of the American Agency of International Development — and the officials in the Sudanese regime, will be the increase of the number of American Rapid Deployment Forces bases enabling America to expand the aggressive capabilities of these forces, particularly when the U.S. war ministry considers the Sudan as a forward base in Africa, in view of the capitulative stand the lackey Numayri takes towards the American aggressive schemes.

The regime of the lackey Numayri is looking forward to George Bush's visit and with keen interest as the authorities have hoisted welcoming slogans.

SUDAN

President Numayri Speaks on National Unity Day

EA041517 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1719 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Speech by President Ja'far Numayri at the SSU headquarters in Khartoum on the occasion of National Unity Day, marking the 13th anniversary of the Addis Ababa agreement granting autonomy to southern Sudan — live]

[Text] God said in the holy Koran: With God's mercy you were lenient with them, but had you been harsh and hard-hearted, they would have scattered away from you, so forgive them, pardon them and consult with them and when you decide to proceed putting your trust in God, God loves [word indistinct], God has spoken the truth.

Free revolutionary compatriots; peace and almighty God's mercy and blessings be upon you. Peace be upon you and upon the sons of Sudan throughout the territory of the homeland and in every corner of the land. Peace be upon our Sudan — a steadfast people, a unified homeland, and a revolution whose principles have been entrenched by the sentiments and values which cannot be transmuted by the hands of [word indistinct](?its) day of peace and unity. Peace be upon you and a salutation to you, brothers, a salutation of the ever-victorious revolution, God willing.

I extend warm and sincere greetings and congratulations to the sons of our great people on the great anniversary of national unity. The celebration by peoples of their national days is but a celebration of the glories they achieved [words indistinct]. The celebration of national days is accordingly (?an embodiment) of the victory of the peoples will and a confirmation of their adherence to their entrenched steadfast principles and their [words indistinct] glories.

Brothers: Our celebration of the great anniversary of national unity conforms with these [word indistinct] concepts. The war in our dear south has gone on for nearly two decades, during which Sudan lost a number of its dear sons and during which it lost security and stability. It wasted years that which could have been dedicated to advancement and progress.

Throughout the years of the bloody clash the alignment was always with peace, which was the aspired to choice and hope in

minds and feelings. Peace and a halt to the bloodshed were the aim and the hope. Stability, security, and tranquility were the goals nurtured in the hearts which were full of love and loyalty toward the unified single homeland. Enshrined with these august patriotic feelings there was a yearning for peace. It was the national conviction that paved the way for the agreement on national unity. Indeed, the agreement on national unity was an immortal human and lasting national achievement. What remains in the minds of this people is the noble human [word indistinct] embodied by our alignment with peace as the sole option and a safe way to lead us to the (?achievement) of (?our) aspirations — our aspirations for development, advancement, and progress.

The agreement on national unity came as one of the symbols of the victory of our great people's will. It came as a true embodiment of the concept of loyalty to the homeland. It was definite and conclusive confirmation of the ability of the sons of this homeland to overcome obstacles and difficulties and surmount challenges.

Free revolutionary compatriot brothers: (?last night's) [word indistinct] contains an incrimination of the greatness of our people. Indeed, it is an unjust judgement which implies a belittling of the will of our people.

Yesterday's dispute was based on just demands made by the brothers in the southern regions. The dispute escalated to the stages of fighting as a result of failure of the superficial solution to those problems.

When the people's revolution erupted on 25 May 1969 the south was its first concern and its greatest anxiety. The revolution united the brothers in a loyal patriotic spirit after decisively and justly dealing with the roots of the dispute and [word indistinct]. Banners went up, banners of national harmony, and flew to shelter the entire homeland. All of us turned to the course of the comprehensive development of the entire homeland. The people responded to the rhythm of peace with pride and earned the admiration of the whole world. Sudan recorded a miracle in the pages of history, namely great national unity.

Regarding the present dispute which is led by a very small minority who are outside the national consensus, it is essentially a continuation of what is being perpetrated against Sudan, its people, and revolution by the routed remnants of malicious enemies. It is a difference for which a price has been paid to implement an ideological strategy [words indistinct]. It is a superficial difference desired by a minority at variance with the whole Sudanese people in the north and south. [Words indistinct] as difference between the north and south, while the sons of the south loyal to the homeland are innocent of the accusations of the malicious enemies and the allegations of the rejected.

The essence of the difference, brothers, is the rejection by Sudan and its people of the policies of setting up axes and [word indistinct]. The essence of the difference, brothers, is the abandonment by Sudan and its people of strategies which serve only certain specific states, states striving to impose the ideology of hegemony and the policies of the setting up of axes and domination.

In face of this harsh stand against Sudan [word indistinct] designs, the enemies latched onto those weak-willed sons of the homeland and adopted them in the form of a front to prey on the Sudanese people and their gains. They supplied them with funds. They supplied them with war material and encouraged them to do battle, the result of which will be ruin, destruction and loss for them.

Sudan, however, will remain the same Sudan, one and united, steadfast and capable of repulsing the enemies and aggression which [word indistinct] its territory, its soil and revolution. This fact will for ever remain prominent before the eyes of the entire world. It will always remain a (?standing) symbol of the will of this great people.

Despite our conviction, brothers, about the causes and origins of this (?spurious) dispute, we are, and out of our concern for the higher interests of the sons of our people, we have appealed and continue to appeal for the need for dialogue to end this bloody dispute.

Dialogue is the ideal method to put a decisive end to these differences which have arisen between the sons of the same homeland. A solution cannot be achieved through the efforts of one person alone but requires the comprehensive and effective participation of all the sons of the homeland. The responsibility is a national one in the first place. What is (?established) nationally becomes a national duty, a national obligation made inevitable by the effective participation by all the sons of the people.

To achieve these pressing national goals we saw the need to draw up an integrated plan to bring us to these noble and desired aims. The plan encompasses the following:

1. As an important and necessary step, we renew our appeal to the outlaws. We renew our appeal to those outside the national consensus. We are renewing it as an inevitable step in response to the will of the people and the pressing requirements of the people represented by the people's inclination toward peace, stability and peace. Response to this sincere patriotic appeal is but a response to the desire of [words indistinct], indeed it is [word indistinct] required and necessary because it is in step with the sentiments of the sons of this people who are desirous of stability, security, and peace.

2. Together with the concrete form we have given to this sincere patriotic call, we ensure guarantees for the return of anyone among the outlaws who responds to this pressing national desire. We repeat our announcement of a general amnesty for all brothers who return to the territory of the homeland [applause] and who abandon the path of violence, and all those who accept the method of dialogue in line with the higher interests of the homeland.

3. As reaffirmation of our adherence to the principle of dialogue as the ideal method of solving disputes, indeed in order to emphasize our full (?commitment) to this principle and to give concrete form to our declared rejection of solving disputes by force:

On the basis of our belief in the great national unity, in support of the peace march which was launched on 6 [as heard] March 1972, and in implementation of our people's desire to move toward peace, we declare a halt to attacks and a cease-fire by our people's armed forces. Therefore, the role of our people's armed forces will be confined to defending if attacked by the outlaws, or if the homeland's interests are exposed to any threat from outlaws.

The outlaws [word indistinct] others are well aware of the courage and steadfastness of our sons in the people's armed forces. They have offered absolute proof, with painful blows [words indistinct] that sudan's territory is (?noble) and will crush enemies before [word indistinct]. Therefore, the unilateral declaration of cease-fire is a demonstration of good intentions. However, if the enemies view this in a different way and encroach on Sudan's security, we shall act to provide security and stability and guarantee the unity of our beloved country.

4. In order to implement all the efforts aimed at ensuring the success of the dialogue and the realization of the noble national objectives, we have decided to form a high level committee, the membership of which will include representatives from brothers in the south, north, west and east, and center, which will give it an overall national character. It will have the powers that are necessary to ensure that a lasting peaceful solution is reached.

Free citizens, the resolution of the problems and difficulties we are facing cannot be accomplished without courage. [Words indistinct] and the exploitation of the power of position and atmosphere has [word indistinct] that is apt to undermine the entity of the single nation.

The evils of favoritism have escalated, the hearts of some people have [word indistinct] on (?capitalizing on) trust, their hands outstretched to plunder public property and outstretched to the people's food. All this is a clear reflection of the crooked methods practised by some people in exploiting the power of their positions.

Taking a look at the causes of this atmosphere and these diseases which have spread in some places, we find that the [words indistinct] civil service with high leading posts bear the greater burden and direct responsibility towards these (?groups) in general performance. Holders of high leading posts are the chosen elite that submit the declared implementation policies. The president of the republic has himself been keen to (?acquaint himself with) the selection of these leaders in various positions, which means granting the holders of these posts absolute confidence.

In spite of all this it has been noted that the leaders of the civil service (? are set) to bear the responsibility of taking decisions until the high executive position has become a [word indistinct] through correspondence passing to the minister concerned. This in itself is a waste of time and indeed a waste of the dignity of such a high executive position.

We accordingly draw the attention of brother ministers to the need to reexamine the functional duties of all leading administrators and to organize these in conformity with the functions of their grades, as well as fully granting them such powers as laid down in the statutes governing their work so as to guarantee each post its due honor as a contribution toward entrenching discipline and in confirmation of supremacy of public order in the various posts in the state structure.

It remains for the leaders of the civil service in their various parts to confront all the problems [words indistinct]. The endurance of hardship is not a punishment and no decision can be made in the context of favoritism or self-interest. A narrow personal outlook, efforts to achieve personal ends and reluctance in taking a just decision are all factors which have led to what the cvil service is suffering from today, namely a rift and negativism.

In confirmation of our determination to deal with these destructive forms of negativism, we have granted the supervisory authorities full jurisidction to act toward exposing any individual who exploits the influence and the power of his position to achieve his personal ends. We have done so out of our conviction that justice cannot be (?upheld) unless these negative (? aspects) which have sullied the integrity and the exalted status of the civil service are liquidated.

Civil service leaders must fully discharge their duties. That is their primary and sole obligation. As for those groups which are manipulating from the power of their positions, the higher authority will [word indistinct] its case [words indistinct] in order to preserve the integrity of the public service, the rights of employees and public property.

Free, revolutionary citizens, the homelands troubles (? are many). They are the challenges that stand in the way of our [word indistinct] and advancement. We have dealt with some of them previously, and we must deal with one of the most threatening of these challenges.

We are all aware of the effects of desertification. Desertification has deprived us of a large area of agricultural land, and drought has added other burdens which have been reflected in the migration of hundreds of thousands of refugees to our country from the south, the east and the west. [Words indistinct] our capabilities faced with this enormous number of brother refugees and migrants.

After this brief description, we find ourselves facing two of the most threatening problems that peoples face, namely desertification and drought. The effects of drought are reflected in the hundreds of thousands of refugees. In the face of this position, we have done everything within our capabilities to provide an honorable living for them. However, when the numbers swelled to over a million, we appealed to regional and international organizations, and well off countries to provide aid for these refugees. Many brotherly and friendly countries responded to this appeal as well as some specialist organizations.

In this respect we record our gratitude and appreciation to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the brotherly State of Kuwait and our Sudanese sons working in the Gulf states.

We also record our praise and gratitude to the friendly United States which has given the matter its constant attention, and which is reflected in the visit that will be paid to our country by

the U.S. vice president tomorrow. He will be accompanied by a high level delegation to become acquainted with the true dimensions of the problems of the refugees who have migrated to Sudan recently. If this visit indicates anything, it is an absolute affirmation of the strong ties of friendship which link Sudan and the friendly United States.

This regional and international (?aid) will provide the basics for an honorable and humane life for those who have suffered the calamities of drought. They had no option but to seek refuge in Sudan. It remains for us, brothers, to resolve the other part of this problem, namely desertification.

Sudanese scientists with the expertise they possess have striven to provide information and reports on areas into which the desert is advancing and its future tendencies. The matter constitutes an (? imminent) threat if we do not act urgently to avert it. We accordingly direct the brother governors of the regions concerned, the commissioner of the national capital, the chairman of the National Council for Sports and Youth Welfare and the relevant ministers urgently to draw up programs to organize student and youth camps during the coming summer vacation. The efforts of these students and youths should be deployed on erecting forest barriers or other suitable works to be determined by the scientists concerned in order to avert the perils of the advancing desert which has begun to threaten our agricultural resources with [word indistinct]. This is a sacred national duty. Our sons, the youth, must discharge it urgently.

Free, revolutionary, compatriot brothers: In advising our sons, the students and youth, to discharge their national duty as a contribution toward averting the threat of the advancing desert, we affirm our confidence in their ability to bear major responsibilities in the future.

The youth are the treasure of this homeland, they are the protectors of this homeland and they are [word indistinct] the future of this homeland. This is the law of life and the conviction of all human beings. Faced with the assumption of these great responsibilities, the youth have to be concerned about a single entity of the nation, and protect it from dispersion, fragmentation, and traditional blind fanaticism. It is not right for the youth to come out of the [words indistinct] circle without awareness, pure and complete national awareness.

Differences of opinion are acceptable and desirable where they satisfy a national mentality and sentiments. However, differences of opinion which lead to disputes and then to clashes are rejected, rejected and rejected, especially in the institutes of higher education. These institutes possess reverence, sacredness, and dignity.

The regrettable clash which occured a few days ago at Khartoum University between two partisan groups, or many groups of students, is an extremely dangerous pointer, reflecting, among other things, worn out [word indistinct] ideological outlooks which have been disowned by the people, and which have sought the role of the [word indistinct] of knowledge to poison the minds of students with their thoughts. These are alien to [words indistinct] and has brought the homeland nothing but fragmentation and [word indistinct]. They have not risen to the level of shouldering national responsibility by (? abandoning their) outlooks but have plunged into selfish evil deeds under the guise of concern about the safety of the homeland. To those weaklings and opportunists who have turned students into soldiers for clashes without [word indistinct] I direct a warning not to play with the lives of students and their future. They must keep clear of and put an end to these satanic schemes. They must avoid and stop these satanic schemes. The effects of these extend to threats to the future of this homeland after [word indistinct] universities and institutes of knowledge.

Therefore, brothers, we warn anyone who interferes in the affairs of students and incites them to clashes and sedition. We warn them against attempting to impose their sterile thoughts, which embody every danger and could harm the security and stability that we seek for our dear homeland.

Therefore, we ask the chairman of the National Council for Higher Education to investigate this regrettable incident to expose its aims and dimensions, so that we can take suitable decisions to protect this university and other universities. He has to take the necessary measures to ensure the nonrepetition of such incidents which threaten the attainment of knowledge, which in turn lowers educational standards [words indistinct] our sons, the students. It also threatens the lives of students at universities and institutes of learning.

What made me talk about this regrettable incident on National Unity Day is my concern for the country's unity and awareness that this action is the beginning of fragmentation, dissolution and disunity in the most valuable group of which we are proud and place in the ranks of the future, and who take up the banner leadership of our dear homeland. [passage indistinct]

President Numayri Receives Mubarak Message

JN021514 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Mar (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has received a written message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak dealing with the progress of bilateral relations within the framework of continuing consultations between the two presidents. Husayn 'Abbas Mashrafah, Egyptian ambassador in Khartoum, conveyed the message when he was received by the president today. Dr Baha' al-Din Muhammad Idris, assistant to the president for presidential affairs, attended the meeting.

Ambassador to U.S. Comments on Bush Visit

JN041616 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1516 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Mar (SUNA) — Sudanese Ambassador to the United States 'Umar Salih 'Isa has said that Vice President George Bush's forthcoming visit to Sudan confirms the strength of Sudanese-U.S. relations, which have witnessed great development over past years in all fields. On the occasion of Bush's visit to country, which will begin today, he said that this visit reflects U.S. interest in the situation in Sudan and the need for the international community to support Sudan and extend the necessary aid to it in light of the distinguished relations between the

two countries. He added that the visit also comes as a support for Sudan's role in the continent and its efforts to consolidate world peace. He said that Bush's visit, which will cover a number of African countries, stresses U.S. concern with the problems from which Africa in general and Sudan in particular are suffering as a result of the influx of refugees and drought and desertification.

In his statement, the Sudanese ambassador said that the U.S. vice president's visit expresses full support for Sudan's policy of providing shelter for refugees from neighboring countries and its great sacrifices regarding this distaster. He added that this visit will enable the United States to draw up policies aimed at supporting Sudan's efforts to confront these problems, pointing out that Bush will also visit Switzerland to participate in an international meeting on extending assistance to the African countries so that they can play their humanitarian role toward the refugees, despite the drought and desertification from which these countries are suffering.

'Umar Salih also said the U.S. Congress recently agreed to extend financial aid of about $2.2 billion to refugees in Africa and is currently studying a number of financial draft resolutions to define the size of the U.S. aid required for overcoming the results of drought and desertification in Sudan and other African countries. He added that a delegation from U.S. volunteer organizations will accompany Bush to discuss the possibility of extending aid to refugees. He said that the visit will allow the delegation to convey complete information to all the American people so that they can contribute to volunteer efforts to help the refugees.

Numayri Sees Vice President Bush, Reagan Message

JN051100 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1049 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Mar (SUNA) — President Numayri received a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan this morning. The message deals with the strong relations between Sudan and the United States. Vice President George Bush delivered the message when he met the president here this morning.

A round of talks was held here between the Sudanese and the U.S. sides. It is worth noting that the U.S. vice president arrived in Sudan last night on a 4-day visit.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba 'Abandons' Plan for Maghreb Summit

PM051035 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Mar 85 p 6

[Michel Deure dispatch: "President Bourguiba Abandons Plan for African Summit"]

[Text] Tunis — Tunisia has for the time being abandoned its plan to convene a Maghreb summit, chaired by President Bourguiba. It will officially announce its decision in the next few days after informing its partners.

After 3 months of intensive diplomatic contacts with the Algerian, Moroccan, Mauritanian, and Libyan diplomats, Tunisian diplomats were forced to accept that "the rule of consensus" which they intended to observe, could not be observed in the present circumstances.

Since mid-February, the deadline which President Bourguiba had set at the beginning for sending his counterparts invitations, the convening of the summit had become a little more problematical every day.

The short visit which Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi made to Tunis on Saturday 2 March seems to have dashed the remaining hopes.

Although Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi, torn between his visions of unity which nobody in the region shares, and his fear of being left out of even a symbolic rapprochement which would be likely to isolate him even more, reluctantly gave his agreement from the start, and although Nouakchott was trying its best to follow the process which was starting, the key opening the door to a meeting at the highest level remained in the hands of the Algerians and Moroccans alone.

However, it now seems that the public or secret contacts which took place between Algiers and Rabat did not produce any real change in their respective positions on the Western Sahara. The Tunisians did not intend to ignore this delicate problem in the discussions they were proposing to hold. Nor did they claim to have a solution.

They simply hoped that it might be temporarily "transcended," producing, among other things, an outline of coordination and economic complementarity which they think are made essential by the international situation and the Maghreb's relations with the EEC. They were forced to conclude that the situation is not yet right for this.

This does not mean that the Tunisian initiative has been buried. President Bourguiba, who dreamed of a united Maghreb back in the thirties when North African nationalism was emerging, has not despaired of laying the foundations for it in Carthage in the not too distant future.

Political circles say in substance that Tunisia is still ready to revive its initiative when things have been clarified and when it can see a wholehearted commitment on all sides.

ETHIOPIA

U.S. Congressmen Urge Mengistu To Pass on Aid

EA041956 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0400 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Ninety-six U.S. congressmen have called on the Ethiopian Government to agree to emergency aid being supplied to famine victims in Eritrea and Tigray. The call was conveyed in a letter to Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, leader of the Dergue. The congressmen called on the Ethiopian Government to agree to continental [as heard] relief aid to be supplied to famine victims in Eritrea and Tigray, and to give its permission for such aid to transit countries, such as Sudan.

Despite the fact that the Dergue regime recently rejected a similar call, the call by the 96 U.S. congressmen should be taken seriously, because the Dergue is in no position to control major parts of Eritrea and Tigray, and the Dergue's inability and unwillingness to supply relief aid to the people is widely accepted throughout the world.

KENYA

Agreement With Ethiopia on Border Consultations

LD042057 Nairobi KNA in English 1730 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Moyale, March 4 — Kenya and Ethiopia have agreed to consult each other regularly on matters pertaining to the shortcomings along their common border. In a joint communique of the recent border meeting held on the Moyale side of Kenya, officials of the two states hailed the good relations which existed between them. The Kenyan delegation to the border meeting which included security committees from Wajir and Mandera District was led by the Marsabit District Commissioner Mr Ngethe Mbugua, while that of Ethiopia was led by the Deputy Administrator Arero District ATO Samwel Gabrew Hiwot. Meanwhile, a similar meeting is scheduled to take place in Ethiopia before the end of this month.

SOMALIA

President Meets Romanian Official; Agreement Signed

LD05022 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Summary] The SDR [Somali Democratic Republic] president, Challe Siad Barre, received the visiting Romanian minister state secretary of the State Planning Committee, Mr Ion Ceausescu, at the presidency here in Mogadishu this afternoon. "The president and the Romanian minister discussed matters pertaining to the strengthening of bilateral relations. Earlier today, the two governments, the SDR and Romania, signed a cooperation agreement covering the development of fisheries, agriculture, livestock, trade, and industry at the headquarters of the SDR Foreign Ministry". Details of the agreement will be broadcast in full in our subsequent bulletins.

Radio Halgan: Rebels Kill 62 Barre Soldiers

EA042117 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Units from the 15th Gorod Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, wing of the Somali opposition forces killed 62 soldiers and wounded 100 others when they completely destroyed the command headquarters of the 62d and 33d Battalions of the loyalist troops of the dying regime of General Siad Barre which are stationed at Matabaan and (Guri Ceel) villages in the Hiraan and Ghel Ghel Gudut regions in Central Somalia. The successful attacks by the gallant fighters of the DFSS were launched on 28 February and 4 March 1985. The attacking units of the 15th Gorod Division of the DFSS destroyed ammunition, rations, medicine, and other military stores belonging to the loyalist troops of the Mogadishu clique. After their successful attack, the DFSS units returned to their base safely.

TANZANIA

Mozambique's Machel Arrives for Talks With Nyerere

MB051111 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Test] President Samora Machel arrived in Dar es Salaam this morning for bilateral talks with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

The agenda for the talks has not been announced, but the MOZAMBIQUE NEW AGENCY says the situation in southern Africa is likely to be discussed. The agency says that the degree of implemantation of the Nkomati Accord signed almost a year ago between Mozambique and South Africa is also likely to be on the agenda. President Samora Machel and President Nyerere are also expected to discuss the forthcoming summit of the Frontline States which is due to take place on Friday in the Zambian capital, Lusaka.

The president is accompanied by the Mozambican foreign minister, Joaquim Chissano, and the deputy defense minister, Armando Panguene.

Discussions Held

EA051122 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1000 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam — President Nyerere and President Samora Machel of Mozambique are having talks at the State House in Dar es Salaam. The talks are expected to center on the liberation struggle in southern Africa and relations between the two countries.

President Samora Machel arrived in Dar es Salaam in the morning and he was met by President Nyerere and other government and party leaders. The Mozambican leader leaves for home after the talks later today.

CHAD

Bardai Radio: 'Violent Clashes' Between FAN Forces

AB041050 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 3 Mar 85

["Military Communique"]

[Text] Violent clashes took place between FAN elements in the prefecture of Biltine. This fighting, which spread up to the border region of Koudou and which has made the atmosphere in the Am Timan area tense, caused lots of human and material losses. Following this serious mutiny, which spread like a bushfire, 15 FAN elements from the command post of Kalait, with (Hannik) Hassan at their head, succeeded in reaching the liberated zone and have arrived in Fada.

These defectors will speak on Radio Bardai in our subsequent programs.

Already, we learned that these disturbances have caused the death of several known FAN leaders, such as the traitor Hassan (Diongar), a military leader in Am Timan.

Furthermore, famine is raging among the FAN elements and the civilian population in the area of Ouaddai.

Government Denies Report

AB041715 Paris AFP in French 1327 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Ndjamena, 4 Mar (AFP) — No mutiny has broken out within the Chadian National Armed Forces (President Hissein Habre's FANT) based at Biltine (center-east Chad), as announced yesterday by the Transitional National Union Government (Goukouni Oueddei's GUNT), authoritative sources said in Ndjamena today. Such allegations are part of the "usual deceptive campaign of disinformation by Libya," an official source stated in Ndjamena.

The GUNT radio, which broadcasts from Bardai in the far north of the country, announced yesterday, without specifying the date, that "violent clashes" had broken out within the FANT at Biltine "causing considerable human and material losses." In the wake of the mutiny, 15 FANT soldiers managed to reach the zone freed by the GUNT at Fada (northeast of the country, some 300 km north of Biltine), the radio added.

Official Chadian sources pointed out that "Libya's campaign" of disinformation is not worth commenting upon by the Chadian authorities. "We are not going to dwell on every tale that Tripoli tells," the same source stated.

GUNT Claims Biltine Taken by Goukouni Forces

AB041757 Paris AFP in French 1704 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Brussels, 4 Mar (AFP) — Biltine, some 700 km east of Ndjamena, has fallen to the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) of Chad (headed by Goukouni Oueddei) after very heavy fighting, according to a communique from the GUNT representative in Europe, Issaka Ramat, received today in Brussels. According to the communique, "the GUNT troops pursued the forces of Hissein Habre (Chadian head of state) all the way to the Sudan border." Abeche, 90 km south of Biltine, "is being evacuated by the Ndjamena troops," the communique pointed out, adding that "the GUNT troops do not seem to have the intention of carrying their offensive down to Abeche."

BURKINA

Sankara Comments on Toure Soumane Case

AB041853 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Comrade Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council for the Revolution [CNR] and president of the Faso, yesterday granted an interview to journalists who came to cover the 9th Fespaco [Ouagadougou Pan-African Cinema Festival]. Several cultural and political questions by the journalists were appropriately answered by the comrade president. Today, we are playing an extract of this press conference. Here, the comrade president answers a question on whether organizing the Fespaco was a heavy financial burden on Burkina:

[Begin recording] [Sankara] The press is perhaps in a hurry and this is why they are drawing conclusions even before we have had time to inform them of the expenses incurred. In a poor country like ours, we should be called criminals if we organized a festival or went on a spree at the expense of the popular masses. You should know that if organizing the Fespaco was going to cost us a fortune, we could not have organized it. We would have simply apologized to the participants. But the Fespaco did not cost us anything.

[Unidentified reporter] Comrade President, I would like to ask a question about the Toure Soumane affair: The commission of inquiry has just released its conclusions. What is your assessment of the report and what is his fate?

[Sankara] You are asking me what I think and the fate of Toure Soumane after the commission's findings? I want to point out that only one commission has submitted its report. Other commissions were also set up and they might submit their own findings. I do not yet know. We are in Burkina, land of revolution, land of tolerance, and land of the expression of even contradictory ideas. This is why we fully understand the position of this commission set up by the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution. We understand that investigations carried out at all levels could have led to finding Toure Soumane guilty. We also understand that very harsh sanctions were recommended for him. But one should also understand that it is also our mission and our duty to safeguard dialogue.

We must keep in mind that Burkina Faso is not made up only of militants but also includes those who are not militants, or rather those who are no longer militants. Therefore, our role is to consider the demands of all the parties involved, that is the demands of those who want a military trial and the demands of those who, while acting the way they did, thought their actions would never lead them before a military court. We must listen (?attentively) to both sides. This is what we are doing and what we will do. [end recording]

GHANA

Paper Comments on U.S. Protest Against Apartheid

AB041457 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 4 Mar 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* turns its attention to the racist regime in South Africa, which has closed its eyes to reason and world opinion and continues to oppress the black majority population. The paper says the fact that over the weekend the regime protested against the call by the United States for the release of arrested labor leaders shows how uncomfortable the regime is becoming with its U.S. allies. According to the *GRAPHIC*, for a long time now Washington and Pretoria have been playing games, with Washington making routine denunciations of apartheid from time to time. The paper therefore wonders if the latest U.S. protest is not part of the game. But the paper nurses the belief that this latest U.S. move must be a genuine one, since reactions to apartheid from the Reagan administration these days emanate from the pressure of popular antiapartheid sentiments in the United States.

The *GRAPHIC* notes that a bill has been introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives calling for sanctions against South Africa if certain conditions are not met by Pretoria. The bill is also calling for disinvestment by U.S. firms and eventual expulsion of the South African mission in Washington. The paper again wonders if the bill will be passed at all since the American right and South African lobby are already hard at work to prevent its passage.

The *GRAPHIC* notes the pressure being put on the racist regime the world over. It says already millions of people and organizations, including the UN General Assembly, the OAU, countries of the socialist community, and antiapartheid movements in Western Europe all give support to the liberation struggle in Namibia and South Africa, and these latest initiatives in the United States, observes the paper, are in addition to the pressure which is coming to a head and making the racists to shiver with fear.

NIGER

Kountche Appoints Niamey Prefect, Mayor 4 Mar

AB041827 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, this morning signed a decree appointing a prefect and mayor for the town of Nimaey. Captain Sidi Kotibi, officer of the Niger Armed Forces, has been appointed prefect and mayor of the town of Nimaey, thus replacing Garba Sidiku, who has been redeployed.

NIGERIA

Talks Held With Equatorial Guinean Officials

AB041650 Lagos NAN in English 1630 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Lagos, March 4 (NAN) — Nigerian and Equatorial Guinea officials today in Lagos held discussion on the recent deterioration of relations between the two countries following alleged maltreatment of Nigerian farm hands in Equatorial Guinea and the murder of at least one of them.

The permanent secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr George Dove-Edwin, led the Nigerian team while Mr Nguema Onguene, Equatorial Guinea's foreign minister, headed his country's side to the talks.

Although details of the discussions were not disclosed, Mr Onguene told State House correspondents that they had excellent discussions and that they were satisfied with the outcome. He denied the allegation that Nigerians were being maltreated in Equatorial Guinea, saying that all foreigners in the country were well cared for. Mr Onguene, however, admitted that one Nigerian was killed "during a beer-parlour scuffle" and that the matter was already in a law court. He added that the issue of the repatriation of Nigerian farm labourers in Equatorial Guinea had been discussed with Nigerian Embassy official in Malabo. He also said that the number of Nigerian farm labourers in Equatorial Guinea had been exaggerated, adding that there were no more than 50 such farm labourers on the plantations in the country.

The Federal Government last week dispatched an aircraft and some ships to Malabo to evacuate Nigerians following reports that they were being maltreated by Equatorial Guineans.

Idiagbon Outlines Conditions

AB041700 Lagos NAN in English 1640 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Lagos, March 4 (NAN) — The Federal Military Government today in Lagos gave five conditions which would restore full confidence and co-operation between it and the Government of Equatorial Guinea. The chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major General Tunde Idiagbon, listed the conditions as follows:

— Financial compensation to the family of the murdered Nigerian labourer in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea;

— The prosecution of the law enforcement agent who shot the Nigerian;

— The stoppage of all harassment and maltreatment (including torture) of Nigerians resident in that country;

— A cessation of all encouragement to Nigerian smugglers and the illegal entrants known locally as "canoe-men" and the prompt report to the Nigerian Embassy in Equatorial Guinea of all arrested Nigerians and unhindered consular access to them.

The conditions were stated by Major General Idiagbon when a three-man special delegation from Equatorial Guinea led by that country's minister of foreign affairs, Mr Nguema Onguene, visited him at Dodan Barracks.

Paper on Incidents in Equatorial Guinea

AB041435 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Mar 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NATIONAL CONCORD* comments on reports of the inhuman treatment that some Nigerians received in Equatorial Guinea. The paper calls on the Federal Government to review diplomatic ties with countries that oppress Nigerians. The *CONCORD* advises the Federal Government to take steps to evacuate other Nigerians from Equatorial Guinea. It equally urges the government to launch a farm resettlement scheme to absorb the returnees.

Customs Officials Blamed for Alien 'Infiltration'

AB041426 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Mar 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *OBSERVER* comments on the increasing infiltration of aliens into the country. The paper blames the situation on the deplorable activities of some customs men who allow them to come in through unofficial routes. The *OBSERVER* suggests the setting up of a comprehensive check system which will involve the military, the police, and customs officials.

TOGO

Cape Verde's Pereira Arrives for Official Visit

AB042120 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Excerpt] The Togolese people received a distinguished guest, namely, Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde, this afternoon. Teitcho Mameliki, you were at the Lome-Tokoin International Airport this evening.

[Begin recording] Virtually all militants living in Lome and surrounding areas went to the airport, which was decorated on this occasion with the national flags of Cape Verde and Togo and giant pictures of our two statemen along the avenue leading to the VIP lounge. The aircraft flying in Mr and Mrs Pereira came to a stop on the landing area at 1630. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Uruguay To Establish Diplomatic Relations

MB050630 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Angola and Uruguay are to establish diplomatic relations in the shortest time possible. This follows talks between Lopo do Nascimento, Angolan minister of planning, and Uruguayan authorities. Lopo do Nascimento, who had gone to Montevideo to attend the swearing-in of Julio Maria Sanguinetti, the new Uruguayan head of state, held talks on that issue with Enrique Iglesias, the minister of foreign affairs in the new government.

Minister Lopo do Nascimento also held talks with the main Uruguayan political parties and briefed them on the current situation in southern Africa.

He was due to fly from Montevideo to Buenos Aires to continue the talks started in November last year between Angolan and Argentinian officials on bilateral cooperation. His return to Luanda is expected today.

Bulgarian Official Meets With Dos Santos

MB050626 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguse 0500 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, received a personal message in Luanda yesterday from Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian head of state, delivered by Aleksandur Strezov, Bulgarian deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The Bulgarian deputy minister of foreign affairs has been visiting Luanda since 27 February. Comrade Afonso van Dunem, MPLA secretary for foreign relations, attended the audience.

MPLA Youth Group National Committee Meets

MB021004 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The proceedings of the eighth ordinary session of the Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [JMPLA] National Committee ended in Luanda last night. During the meeting, the participants analyzed problems linked with running the organization and specific actions guiding its activities in the near future.

For a retrospective assessment of the meeting, we are going to broadcast the following recorded report:

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] Under the leadership of Comrade Domingos Francisco Bartolomeu, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and first national secretary of the JMPLA, the JMPLA National Committee convened its eighth ordinary session in Luanda from 26 February to 1 March 1985.

The opening session was attended by Comrades Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau and secretary for organization of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, and Roberto de Almeida, candidate member of the Political Bureau and secretary for ideology of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

The meeting was attended by the majority of the JMPLA central, provincial, and municipal structures and the organization for youth masses.

Considering that passivity and conformism as well as other ills of various types which are hindering the normal development and consolidation of the Angolan revolution are not compatible with the spirit of a youth organization, the National Committee ordered all JMPLA bodies, organizations, members and cadres, as well as the Angolan youth as a whole, to become engaged in a broad and constant movement of criticism and denunciation of inconsistency, negligence, liberalism, corruption, protectionism, complicity, opportunism, and other ills which are affecting the life of our youth on various levels and in various fields.

With a view to safeguarding the clarity of the guidelines expressed by the MPLA-Labor Party and Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and keeping in mind that the war, which is being imposed on us by international imperialism, through racist South Africa and its puppets, demands a prompt and dynamic response from our youth and its vanguard organization, the JMPLA, the National Committee orders and exhorts all members of the JMPLA and all youths to join the Armed Forces, the people's vigilance brigades, and the People's Defense Organization, as well as to consolidate the rearguard and improve the military services, education, and production, all with a heightened sense of patriotism.

The National Committee, concerned with the apathy, indifference, and lack of revolutionary fervor which is infiltrating certain layers of the urban youth, has ordered the JMPLA bodies and organizations to strengthen, through specific measures of a practical nature, mobilization and indoctrination with a view to increasing the enthusiasm and patriotic awareness of our youth behind the MPLA-Labor Party and Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and to laying the foundations for building socialism in the People's Republic of Angola.

During the analysis of the organization's internal life, the National Committee attentively examined the various causes determining the poor functioning of grassroot and leadership structures and recommended the immediate strengthening of the leadership capabilities of all JMPLA leading bodies. The National Committee decreed the beginning of the evaluation of management, both collectively and individually, as well as the immediate creation of a body of political instructors capable of stimulating dynamism within the JMPLA.

The National Committee expressed satisfaction with the results obtained by the first MPLA-Labor Party conference. To this end, it expressed its total support for the resolutions passed by the conference and especially Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos's speech, delivered at the opening ceremony. The National Committee expressed its full commitment to lead the Angolan youth toward implementing the decisions of the first party conference.

After analyzing the various attempts which have been made to diminish the political importance of the 12th student youth world festival, the National Committee decided to condemn the International Youth Conference, due to take place in Jamaica in April 1985. The National Committee considers the holding of this event, supported and financed by the most reactionary imperialist circles, especially the United States, to be a maneuver aimed at dividing the traditional festival movement and undermining the unity of the international democratic youth and student movement.

The National Committee reiterated its solidarity with the peoples of Namibia, South Africa, Western Sahara, and East Timor, led respectively by SWAPO, ANC, the Polisario Front, and Fretilin [Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor]. The National Committee reaffirmed its total support for Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' letter to the UN secretary general and considered the proposals contained in this letter to be a just basis for resolving the region's problems, specifically the withdrawal of the racist Army of South Africa from the People's Republic of Angola and the achievement of Namibia's independence through UN Security Council Resolution No 435.

Finally, the National Committee reaffirmed its total and unconditional support for the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on their leadership of the Angolan revolution.

Defense, production, and education. The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

Luanda, 1 March 1985, year of the first congress of the party.

[signed] The Central Committee. [end recording].

Chendovava Outlines Operations by UNITA Forces

MB041039 (Clandestine) Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 4 Mar 85

[From "Review of KUP Programs"]

[Excerpt] Brigadier Alberto Joaquim Vinama Chendovava, UNITA's chief of general staff, received with kindness and sympathy a KUP reporting team and granted an interesting interview on 6 February.

On the advance of UNITA forces, Brigadier Alberto Vinama Chendovava said UNITA forces are a crucial problem for the Cubans and Russians who are presently defending Luanda. The defensive barrier around Luanda is today located a few kilometers from Luanda. Despite everything, the People's Armed Froces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] soldiers are completely demoralized at this moment and cannot face UNITA's armed forces.

Questioned on what basis UNITA forces are operating in Luanda, UNITA's chief of general staff said that the main activity in the operational sector has been the sabotage of the Cambambe and Mabuba's electrical lines, and of other strategic activities which only serve the interest of the Russian-Cuban imperialism, which today has invaded our motherland.

After the UNITA victories, the Angolan people are always the victims of cruel reprisals from Russian, Cuban, and MPLA soldiers. The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] soldiers are fighting in the areas of Caxitor and Ucua, as we have told the national and international media. Today, FALA soldiers are in the areas of (Nbalasende), Ndalatando and Cuanza Norte, and we can now boast that we have armed forces advancing gradually on the city of Luanda.

Whenever we have attacked an enemy position defended by Cubans and FAPLA soldiers, the reprisals against the populations have been strong and cruel. The reprisals have been so harsh that villages have suffered attacks from aircraft, tanks, and infantry. These are a clear pointer to our people; these crimes against the populations make the Angolan people better understand that the Cubans and Russians, the foreign invaders of the Angolan motherland, did not come to defend the Angolan people as they say, but only to massacre our people.

In Luanda Province there have been several clashes, such as the recent successful UNITA attack against Calomboloca. When the enemy broadcasts that FALA forces have masscred the people, this is a lie. The Calomboloca position was defended by the 84th Brigade. It was against this brigade that UNITA forces fought, and a communique issued to the international community recounted the success of the Calombloca attack. The 84th Brigade was supported by a Cuban company.

These clashes, along with the overtaking of Calomboloca, Ucua, and (Nbalasende), and the sabotage of the Cambambe and Mabubas electrical supply systems and the water pipeline to Luanda, show that our objective is to reach, in mass and as soon as possible, the city of Luanda. This objective is being accomplished. FALA soldiers are confident that the Angolan people will be freed from the Russian-Cuban domination in the scheduled time.

The struggle has intensified in Cunene Province and the UNITA forces have conquered positions occupied previously by MPLA and SWAPO forces. The recent fighting in Evale demonstrated UNITA's technical and military superiority over the enemy. Large quantities of war materiel were captured. MPLA and SWAPO soldeirs who ran away from the warfronts said that they were defeated by foreign toops. This is a gross lie that has been used to mislead their commanders in Luanda, but nobody believes in this lie. The region is now calm, so that the population can dedicate itself to cattle raising and other social activities.

UNITA Claims 'Bringing Down' Angolan Aircraft

LD040133 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0100 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] In a communique issued in Lisbon, UNITA has claimed responsibility for bringing down a Boeing 737 of the Angolan airline on 27 February, killing all the people on board, as it was taking off from Lubango airport on a flight to Luanda.

The communique, signed by the chief of the General Staff of the FALA — the UNITA armed forces — says that the plane was carrying high officials of the Department of State Security, officers of the FAPLA, members of the command of the 5th military region, and other Angolan Government officials.

It states that the plane's registration was BTBT [as heard].

Government Denial

PA041434 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1358 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Luanda, 4 Mar (EFE) — The Angolan Government denied today the downing of a Boeing 737 in Lubango in the southern part of the country, as the National Movement for the Total Independence of Angola, "UNITA," reported in Lisbon today.

According to the official report, on takeoff from the local airport, the aircraft slid on the wet runway and slipped. There were no casualties, except for a child who was slightly injured.

According to "UNITA," the aircraft had been downed by a surface-to-air missile and its 26 passengers, including government officials and military men, had been killed.

Lubango is the capital of Huila Province, and is located 100 (?km) south of Luanda and 300 km from the Namibian border.

Airline Chairman Denial

LD041020 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] The chairman of TAAG [the Angolan national airline] has just denied that an aircraft of the Angolan national airline has been shot down.

It will be recalled that the antigovernment Angolan movement UNITA claimed last night to have shot down a TAAG Boeing-737 on a flight from Lubango to Luanda.

A few moments ago, the TAAG chairman denied to Radio Comercial the contents of that report.

Airline Statement on 'Accident'

MB020904 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Carlos Fernandes, the general director of the Angolan Air Transport [TAAG], yesterday issued an official clarification on the accident involving the newly acquired Boeing 737 which took place at Lubango Airport last Wednesday. The TAAG official revealed that as the plane was preparing to take off en route to Luanda, it skidded at the end of the runway, which was covered by a pool of water due to rain which had fallen in the area. He noted that there were no injuries and that the damage was small. The plane, with registration No (?D-2 PTP), had flown for TAAG for only 1 week. It is expected to resume operation in about a month's time.

UNITA Forces Carry Out Attacks in Mandimba

MB020658 (Clandestine) Voice of Truth in Portuguese to Angola 2000 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Excerpt] The situation in Angola is likely to deteriorate further during 1985. There are clear indications supporting this view: The lack of common sense and goodwill toward peace talks suggested an intensification of the war and that has been happening. UNITA has been carrying out renewed and devastating operations in the context of an intensive offensive on all fronts.

According to a communique made public in Lisbon, UNITA forces have carried out a number of attacks not very far from Luanda. In the the Mandimba region, north of Luanda, UNITA forces apparently shot down 2 Soviet transport aircraft and 1 helicopter, killing 316 People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola soldiers and also 35 Cubans, all this within a period of 11 days.

Simultaneously, other UNITA forces attacked the Malanje railroad, destroying 25 cars and capturing large quantities of military equipment. During the action, 38 men guarding the railroad lost their lives.

Once again, the electricity supply to Luanda was interrupted as a result of sabotage actions.

BOTSWANA

Soviet Envoy on Military Aid, Support to RSA

AB051045 Paris AFP in English 0949 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Gaborone, March 5 (AFP) — The Soviet Union would give military aid to Botswana if it were invaded by neighboring South Africa, the Soviet ambassador here, Mikhail Petrov, told a local newspaper.

In an interview with the Botswana *GUARDIAN* he also said the Soviet Union's rejection of South Africa's apartheid policy of racial segregation did not imply any hatred for South Africa. He said the Russian people had given the South African Boer settlers moral and political support during their war with Britain at the turn of the century, with Russian volunteers helping in the "struggle against British colonialism." He also recalled that in 1943 the Soviet Union had diplomatic relations with South Africa and had maintained a consulate in Cape Town [words indistinct].

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano Leads Delegation on Visit to Romania

For Romanian reportage on the 17-21 February visit to Romania by a delegation lead by Joaquim Chissano, member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, including their meetings with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and other officials and the meetings of the sixth session of the joint Romanian-Mozambican Governmental Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation, see the Romania section of the 21 and 22 February Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT*.

SOUTH AFRICA

Possible Government Role Seen in 'Homeland' Clashes

MB041111 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1039 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Pretoria, March 4, SAPA — The violent clash between homeland blacks in the northern Transvaal last week was more sinister and sophisticated than a border conflict and could have been organised by government, according to a church report released today.

The Southern African Catholic Bishop's Conference [SACBC] said from Pretoria that the possible involvement of government in the battle between Sothos and Shangaans fitted into its new, "soft-approach" policy towards black affairs.

By solving an apparent border dispute to bring an end to fighting, observers told the SACBC, "the consolidation of the homelands would be hastened without the South African Government suffering the international embarrassment of forced resettlement."

Fighting broke out last Sunday after the Lebowa minister of economic affairs, Mr Nelson Ramodike, urged a Sotho meeting near Tzaneen to break down a fence bordering Gazankulu, the SACBC said in its report.

"According to the residents," the report said, "he (Mr Ramodike) allegedly brandished a revolver at the meeting, saying no one will stop me, I am powerful now, and told the people to arm themselves with pliers and cut down and burn the fences and claim the land for Lebowa."

At least one person died, 95 people were injured, and 30 homes and 15 vehicles gutted during the week, the SACBC said.

The clash abated when the chief ministers of the two homelands held talks and the government promised a commission of inquiry into the events, it was added.

The SACBC said the incident occurred after disagreement on a complicated transfer of land between South Africa and the two homelands, proposed last October.

Gazankulus chief minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, warned at the time that the consolidation proposals would create hostility and lead to bloodshed and misery, the report said.

The SACBC said that after interviewing church leaders and residents from the area, it found that:

"Concerned observers see the real implications of the flare-up as being far more sinister and sophisticated than simply border conflict and opposition to the bantustans."

Reverend T. Maja, of the Northern Transvaal Council of Churches, told the SACBC: "These people are fighting a battle which is not theirs. This battle belongs to Pretoria, and I wouldn't be suprised if it was in fact orchestrated by Pretoria."

"It would certainly seem like the local politicians are being used to do the dirty work of apartheid and cause friction between the two groups," Father Patrick Galvin, a Catholic priest of Tzaneen, was quoted as saying.

The SACBC said the possibility that government was behind the clashes in order to speed up consolidation was part of an ongoing policy.

"This suggestion clearly also fits in with Pretoria's new soft-approach of not banning organisations, but of using the courts to weaken them, and of not evicting people from their homes, but of quietly giving them no other choice," it said.